

Indiana

This outline lists major sources of information about families who lived in Indiana. As you read this outline, also study the *United States Research Outline* (30972), which will help you understand the terminology, contents, and uses of genealogical records.

RECORDS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

The Family History Library has most of the records listed in this outline. The major holdings include censuses, a major index to biographical sketches in county histories, vital records, church records, probate records, and military records. The library is continuing to acquire microfilms of church, land, probate, cemetery, naturalization, and other genealogical records.

Some of the sources described in this outline list the Family History Library's book, microfilm, microfiche, or compact disc numbers. These are preceded by *FHL*, the abbreviation for *Family History Library*. You can use these numbers to locate materials in the library and to order microfilm and microfiche at Family History Centers.

You can use the computer number if you have access to the Family History Library Catalog on computer. The Computer Number Search is the fastest way to find a source in the catalog.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

The Family History Library Catalog contains a listing of the records at the Family History Library. It can be accessed at the Family History Library, at each Family History Center, and in FamilySearch™ Internet Genealogy Service at www.familysearch.org. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog for:

- The *place* where your ancestor lived, such as:

UNITED STATES - CENSUS RECORDS

INDIANA - BIOGRAPHY

INDIANA, MARION - COURT RECORDS

INDIANA, MARION, INDIANAPOLIS - CEMETERIES

If you know the town or county where your ancestor lived, search for records from that place first, and then search for broader collections under the Indiana state headings, if necessary.

- The *record type* you want to search, such as:

UNITED STATES - CENSUS RECORDS

INDIANA - BIOGRAPHY

INDIANA, MARION - COURT RECORDS

INDIANA, MARION, INDIANAPOLIS - CEMETERIES

The section headings in this outline match the names of record types used in the Family History Library Catalog.

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RECORD SELECTION TABLE: INDIANA

This table can help you decide which records to search. It is most helpful for post-1850 research.

1. In column 1, select a research goal.
2. In column 2, find the types of records most likely to have the information you need.
3. In column 3, find additional record types that may be useful.
4. Look in the section of this outline that corresponds to the record type you chose. It explains what the records might tell you, how to search them, and how to find the records in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog. Some records are not at the Library.
5. If you do not find the desired information, see the Records Selection Table in the *United States Research Outline* (30972) for more suggestions.

Note: Records of previous research (under these headings: Genealogy, Biography, History, Periodicals, and Societies) are useful for most goals, but are not listed unless they are especially helpful.

1. If you need information about	2. Look first in	3. Then search
Adoptions	Court Records, Vital Records	Probate Records, Census
Age	Census, Cemeteries, Vital Records	Military Records, Bible Records, Schools

RECORD SELECTION TABLE: INDIANA

1. If you need information about	2. Look first in	3. Then search
Birth date	Vital Records, Cemeteries, Church Records	Bible Records, Military Records (pensions)
Birth place	Vital Records, Church Records	Census, Military Records, Naturalization and Citizenship
Boundaries and origins	Maps, Gazetteers	History
Children	Census, Probate Records, Schools	Vital Records, Church Records
City or parish of foreign birth	Vital Records, Biography	History, Naturalization and Citizenship, Church Records
Country of foreign birth	Census, Naturalization and Citizenship, Vital Records	Biography, Minorities, Voting Registers
Death information	Vital Records, Cemeteries, Newspapers	Probate Records, Church Records, Bible Records, Societies
Divorce	Divorce Records, Vital Records	Court Records, Newspapers, Census
Ethnic background	Native Races, Minorities, Emigration and Immigration	Census, Naturalization and Citizenship
Historical background	History, Periodicals, Societies	Gazetteers, Maps, Newspapers
Immigration date	Emigration and Immigration, Naturalization and Citizenship, Census	Biography, History
Living relatives	Probate Records, Directories	Court Records, Biography, Newspapers
Maiden name	Vital Records, Biography	Church Records, Military Records (pensions)
Marriage information	Vital Records, Census, Church Records, Probate Records	Military Records, Naturalization and Citizenship, Bible Records, Newspapers
Naturalization	Naturalization and Citizenship, Census, Court Records	Land and Property, Voting Registers, Biography, Periodicals
Occupations	Census, Directories	Biography, History, Public Records
Other family members	Census, Probate Records, Bible Records	Vital Records, Church Records, Orphans and Orphanages
Parents	Vital Records, Census, Church Records, Bible Records	Biography, Schools, Orphans and Orphanages
Physical description	Military Records, Naturalization and Citizenship (after 1906)	Biography, History
Place-finding aids	Maps, Gazetteers, History	Periodicals, Archives and Libraries
Places of residence	Census, Military Records, Taxation, Naturalization and Citizenship	Land and Property, Emigration and Immigration, Public Records
Place of residence when you know only the state	Census, Vital Records, Military Records	Biography, History
Previous research	Genealogy, Biography, Periodicals	Societies, History, Archives and Libraries
Record-finding aids	Archives and Libraries, Periodicals	Societies, Genealogy
Religion	Church Records, Vital Records	Biography, History, Cemeteries
Social activities	Societies, Biography	History, Cemeteries, Directories

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

Public and private organizations, such as societies and churches, often place their old records in archives or libraries for safekeeping. Many archives and libraries have also prepared aids to help researchers find records in their collections. The archives, libraries, and societies listed below have major collections of compiled genealogies or services helpful to genealogical researchers. Compiled records are collections of information about a person, group, or family. You can save a lot of time by seeing what information others have already found about your family. You should use these secondary sources with caution and evaluate them for accuracy.

The following archives, libraries, and societies have collections or services for Indiana genealogical research.

State Archives and Libraries

- Commission on Public Records
Indiana State Archives
140 North Senate Avenue, Room 117
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Telephone: 317-232-3660
Fax: 317-233-1085
Internet: www.ai.org/icpr/webfile/archives/
- Indiana State Library, Indiana Division
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2296
Telephone: 317-232-3670
Fax: 317-232-3728
Internet: www.statelib.lib.in.us
- Indiana State Library, Genealogy Division
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2296
Telephone: 317-232-3689
Fax: 317-232-3728
Internet: www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/indiana/genealogy/genmenu.html

The Indiana State Archives is located in the same building as the State Library, but is a separate organization. The State Library's Genealogy Division is well-known for its family and local histories and its census, military, cemetery, and vital records collections. The Indiana Division has county histories, Indiana periodicals, maps, photographs, and newspapers. It also houses a number of indexes to its

collection. An important guide to the Indiana State Library is:

Miller, Carolynne L. *Indiana Sources for Genealogical Research in the Indiana State Library*. Indianapolis: Genealogical Section, Indiana Historical Society, 1984. (FHL book 977.2 D23mc; computer number 433896.)

A listing of family records and other sources at the Indiana State Library is found in:

Pumroy, Eric. *A Guide to Manuscript Collections of the Indiana Historical Society and Indiana State Library*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986. (FHL book 977.2 H23p; computer number 476880.)

National Archives Regional Center

- National Archives—Great Lakes Region
(Chicago)
7358 South Pulaski Road
Chicago, IL 60629
Telephone: 773-581-7816
Fax: 312-353-1294
Internet: www.nara.gov

This center has federal censuses, passenger lists, Indian census rolls (1885–1940), records of marine inspection and navigation for Indiana (1865–1968; includes owners, masters, and crew members), naturalization indexes, General Land Office records for Indiana (1808–1876; listed by land office), U.S. District and Circuit Court records for Indiana (1819–1961), military, and other records.

For more information about their holdings, see:

Szucs, Loretto Dennis, and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking. *The Archives: A Guide to the National Archives Field Branches*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1988. (FHL book 973 A3sz; computer number 482180.)

Genealogical and Historical Societies

- Indiana Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 10507
Fort Wayne, IN 46825-0507
Telephone: (No telephone)
Internet: www.indgensoc.org
- Indiana Historical Society
315 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Telephone: 317-232-1882
Fax: 317-233-3109
Internet: www.indianahistory.org

A guide to family records and other sources at the Indiana Historical Society is in Eric Pumroy's book cited above.

See the "Genealogy" section of this outline for information about Ruth Dorrel's book *Pioneer Ancestors of Members of the Society of Indiana Pioneers*. The records of the Society of Indiana Pioneers are in the basement of the Indiana Historical Society.

Allen County Public Library

- Allen County Public Library
Genealogy Department
900 Webster Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Telephone: 219-421-1225
Internet: www.acpl.lib.in.us

Although it is part of a public library, the Genealogy Department, with its Reynolds Historical Genealogy Collection, has an outstanding collection of Midwestern and national sources. This is one of the best genealogical collections in the United States, including the largest genealogical periodical collection. These are described in:

Cavanaugh, Karen B. *A Genealogist's Guide to the Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Public Library*. Owensboro, Ky.: McDowell Pub., 1980. (FHL book 977.274/F2 A3c; computer number 33077.)

Loss of Records through Disasters

There have been over 50 courthouse fires and other natural disasters in Indiana that have caused significant losses of records. A list of these lost records was prepared by John J. Newman of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1988. In the list, the date in parentheses following the county name is the year the county was organized. A fire in one parent county might have affected other counties that were later divided off from it.

Boone (1830) 1856—loss of deed records (partially re-recorded), tax, and commissioner records

Brown (1836) 1873—loss of deed and mortgage records (partially re-recorded)

Clark (1801) 1937—flood, loss of original court, marriage, and probate files

Clay (1825) 1851—early probate and marriage records were destroyed (all deeds and mortgages survived)

Daviess (1817) 1891, 1927, 1985; 1891—fire heavily damaged deeds, mortgages, and commissioner records (fragments were re-recorded from original ledgers)

Dearborn (1803) 1826—loss of virtually all courthouse records

DeKalb (1837) 1913—loss of Clerk's records, including naturalization, some marriages, most probate, and nearly all civil records

Dubois (1818) 1839—loss of all courthouse records (some court and deed records were re-recorded)

Jasper (1838) 1865—loss of all court and marriage records (a few were re-recorded)

Jennings (1817) 1859—loss of some records; 1950s—man-made loss of civil complete order books and naturalization records by mold due to poor storage

Johnson (1823) 1847 and 1874—loss of original papers; marriage book one begins July 1830, but a few marriage licenses date from 1823.

Knox (1790) 1814—loss of all deed and mortgage records

Madison (1823) 1880—loss of marriage, court, and probate records; 1950s—disposal of commissioner and tax records

Martin (1820) 1876—loss of some tax and commissioner records

Miami (1834) 1843—loss of all court and marriage records (deed and commissioner records generally survived)

Morgan (1822) 1876—loss of some court, probate, tax, and commissioner records

Noble (1836) 1843—loss of all courthouse records; 1859, loss of all court, probate, and marriage records

Parke (1821) 1833—loss of all courthouse records (some court and deed records re-recorded)

Porter (1836) 1934—loss of original court and probate files, most contemporaneous to the fire, but some earlier files were destroyed

Randolph (1818) 1955—disposal of court and probate ledgers, including naturalization records (court order books were not destroyed)

Spencer (1818) 1833—loss of most records (some court, probate, marriage and deed records survived)

Sullivan (1817) 1850—loss of virtually all courthouse records (some deed and one probate ledger survived)

Vermillion (1824) 1923—loss of some commissioner and tax records

Warren (1827) 1907—loss of commissioner records (many re-recorded) and tax records

Archives Inventories

Thompson, Donald E. *Preliminary Checklist of Archives and Manuscripts in Indiana Repositories*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1980. (FHL book 977.2 A3p; computer number 63346.) This book contains lists of manuscripts, the counties they relate to, and the addresses of the libraries and archives that house them. It is arranged alphabetically by county and archive.

Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards

Computers with modems are important tools for obtaining information from selected archives and libraries. In a way, computer networks themselves serve as a library. The Internet, certain computer bulletin boards, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers to:

- Locate other researchers.
- Post queries.
- Send and receive e-mail.
- Search large databases.
- Search computer libraries.
- Join in computer chat and lecture sessions.

You can find computerized research tips and information about your ancestors from Indiana in a variety of Internet sources at local, state, national, and international levels. The list of sources is growing rapidly. Most of the information is available at no cost. *Addresses on the Internet are subject to frequent changes*. The following sites are important gateways that link you to many more network and bulletin board sites:

- FamilySearch Internet Genealogy Service
www.familysearch.org

At this site you can access the Family History Library Catalog, Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, SourceGuide, lists of Family History Centers, web sites related to family history, and lists of researchers interested in similar genealogical topics. You can also learn about and order Family History Library publications.

- Cyndi Howell's List

www.cyndislist.com/in.htm

This list has more links to other Indiana genealogical sites and describes more resources than any other site on the Internet.

- USGenWeb

www.rootsweb.com/~ingenweb/

This is a cooperative effort by many volunteers to list genealogical databases, libraries, bulletin boards, and other resources available on the Internet for each county, state, and country.

- Roots-L

www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/usa/in.html

This useful list of sites and resources includes a large, regularly updated research coordination list.

- Indiana Genealogical Libraries

www.memphismemphis.com/genealogy/states/ress/ialib.htm

This site lists the addresses of state and county libraries.

- Helm's Genealogy Toolbox: Indiana

smtp.tbox.com/genealogy/area/asusia.html

This site lists family associations, maps, libraries, and county genealogical societies.

For further details about using computer networks, bulletin boards, and news groups for family history research, see the "Archives and Libraries" section of the *United States Research Outline* (30972), 2nd ed.

Some family history centers have computers with FamilySearch. These computers do *not* have access to on-line services, networks, or bulletin boards. You can use on-line services at many public libraries, college libraries, and private locations.

You can find Indiana archive directories, handbooks, and inventories by looking in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

BIBLE RECORDS

Many families traditionally recorded births, marriages, and deaths in the family Bible, family record, or Book of Remembrance. Bible records may sometimes be the only record for vital information. Family Bibles that are no longer in possession of the family may be at a historical or genealogical society.

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) *Genealogical Collection* contains some Indiana Bible records. It and its index are cited fully in the "Genealogy" section of this outline.

Other significant Indiana Bible collections include:

Daughters of the American Revolution. *Bible and Genealogical Records*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1972. (FHL film 907993 item 2; computer number 297144.) This includes a name index to the Bible records.

Payne, Elizabeth S. *Bible and Cemetery Records*. 2 vols. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1985. (FHL book 977.2 D2pa vol. 1; film 1412210 items 4-5 [vols. 1-2]; computer number 444549.) This includes a surname index.

Indiana Bible records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - BIBLE RECORDS

BIOGRAPHY

A biography is a history of a person's life. In a biography you may find the individual's birth, marriage, and death information, and the names of his parents, children, or other family members. Biographies often include photographs, family traditions and stories, clues about an ancestor's place of origin, places where he lived, his church affiliation, military service, and activities within the community. The information must be used carefully, however, because there may be inaccuracies.

The Genealogy Division of the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Historical Society, the Allen County Public Library, and the Family History Library have major collections of biographical sources. Most town and county histories have separately published indexes.

Biography Indexes

An important index is:

Parker, Jimmy B., and Lyman De Platt. *Indiana Biographical Index*. West Bountiful, Utah: Genealogical Indexing Associates, 1983. (On 16 FHL fiche 6331353; computer number 298253.) It lists about 250,000 names, and indexes 98 percent of the biographical sketches in Indiana biographical works, county histories, and atlases. It lists only the main persons in the biographical sketches. Women are noted under both their married name and maiden name. The first fiche lists the title source codes by number. The second fiche lists sources indexed.

Many county histories and atlases have been indexed by the Work Projects Administration (WPA). (See the History section of this outline.)

The Indiana Division, Indiana State Library, maintains a card index of names found in *Who's Who* and similar works. This index is not available at the Family History Library. Contact the Indiana State Library to request a search.

Public Officials

The William H. English Collection at the Indiana Historical Society contains photographs and biographical information about many territorial and nineteenth-century public officials, primarily those who served in the Indiana General Assembly before 1888. This material is not available at the Family History Library. For an example of this kind of material, see:

A Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly: 1816-1984. 2 vols. Indianapolis: Select Committee, 1890-1984. (FHL book 977.2 N24b; film 1035524 item 5 vol.1; computer number 151769.) Volume one covers the years 1816 to 1899, and volume two, 1900 to 1984. The directory lists name, birth date and place, spouse, marriage year, death date and place, number of children, residence, and years in the General Assembly. Volume one lists 3,700 men.

Biographical Encyclopedias

Representative biographical encyclopedias include:

A Biographical History of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana. 2 vols. Cincinnati: Western Biographical Publishing, 1880. (FHL book 977.2 D3b; film 1000527; computer number 243086.) The biographies contained in this two- volume set include mostly those persons living at the time of publication in 1880.

Dunn, Jacob Piatt. *Indiana and Indianans: A History of Aboriginal and Territorial Indiana*

and the Century of Statehood. 5 vols. Chicago: American Historical Society, 1919. (FHL book 977.2 H2d; film 1000526; computer number 62086.) Volumes 3-5 contain several hundred biographies of prominent residents and early residents of Indiana. All five volumes are indexed in:

Indiana and Indianans by Jacob Piatt Dunn: An Index. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Public Library, 1939. (FHL book 977.2 H2d index; computer number 72868.)

Roll, Charles. *Indiana: One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development.* 5 vols. Chicago: Lewis Publishing, 1931. (FHL book 977.2 H2r; film 1698093 vol.1; film 1698136 item 4 vol. 5; computer number 65798.) Volumes 3-5 contain many biographies of settlers of foreign birth who settled in Northern Indiana. There is an index in volume one.

The Family History Library has many biographical publications and histories with biographical information. They are generally listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - BIOGRAPHY
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - BIOGRAPHY
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] -
BIOGRAPHY
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - HISTORY
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - HISTORY

CEMETERIES

Cemetery records often include birth, marriage, and death information. They sometimes provide clues about military service, religion, or membership in an organization such as a lodge. These records are especially helpful for identifying children who died young or women who were not recorded in family or government documents.

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) collection contains tombstone inscriptions from many counties. This collection is described in the "Genealogy" section of this outline.

The records of some local cemeteries have been abstracted, and the inscriptions have been published in:

Cemetery Records of Indiana. 6 vols. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1954-1964. (FHL book 977.2 V39c; film 873781; computer number 239535.) Several of these volumes include cemetery inscriptions from Marion

County, but also include the cemeteries of several other counties.

The Indiana State Library has a file that is an alphabetical list of cemeteries in the state. The list is also found on the Indiana State Library web site. The file cards give the county and township where the cemetery is situated and the location of copied inscriptions.

Indiana State Library, Genealogy Division.
Cemetery Locator File. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1980. (FHL films 1292061-63 and 1292094; computer number 50663). The cards are in alphabetical order by cemetery, with abandoned or unnamed cemeteries listed at the end.

For another list of the names and addresses of Indiana cemeteries, see:

Carty, Mickey Dimon. *Searching in Indiana: A Reference Guide to Public and Private Records.* Costa Mesa, Calif.: ISC Pub., 1985. (FHL book 977.2 D23c; computer number 396385.) This book lists each county's cemeteries and their locations.

The Indiana State Archives, Commission on Public Records, also has a "Veterans Grave Registration File." This is a partial index to graves of veterans buried in Indiana who served from the Revolutionary War through World War I. It covers 51 of the 92 counties and is only available on microfilms at the Indiana State Archives. These microfilms do not circulate.

Several sources with information on burials of Revolutionary War veterans are listed in the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118).

Cemetery records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - CEMETERIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - CEMETERIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] -
CEMETERIES

CENSUS

A census is a count and description of the population of a country, territory, state, county, or city. A well-indexed census is one of the easiest ways to locate the specific places your ancestors lived and to identify the dates they lived there. You can also find excellent family information, particularly in more recent censuses. Use the censuses with caution, however, since the

information may have been given to a census taker by any member of the family or by a neighbor.

Federal Censuses

Population Schedules. All federal census records through 1920 are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and National Archives regional centers. State libraries and archives may also have census microfilms. The *United States Research Outline* provides more detailed information about these federal records

The Family History Library has microfilms of the U.S. federal censuses of Indiana from 1820 through 1920. The 1800 and 1810 censuses for areas in Indiana were lost, except the 1810 Harrison County census. You can use territorial censuses and records as a substitute for these missing early federal censuses. The 1820 Daviess County census was lost and the 1890 schedules for all of Indiana were destroyed.

Master Indexes. Some of the statewide census indexes mentioned below are combined into a master index for several census years, states, and census types. Two of these large indexes are:

FamilyFinder Index and Viewer: Version 4.0. [Novato, Calif.]: Brøderbund Software, 1997. (FHL compact disc no. 9 1997 index; computer number 808500.) Not circulated to Family History Centers. This is a single composite index to a 1790 French census that included part of Indiana, the 1820 to 1860 Indiana federal censuses, and the 1850 mortality schedule.

The FamilyFinder Index is also available on the Family Tree Maker Internet web site, www.familytreemaker.com. You can search the FamilyFinder Index for free. It displays the census year and state for each name matching the search. Once you know the year and state, you can use the original index on compact disc, microfiche, or book to obtain enough data to easily find the name in the original census schedules. Similar index information is also available at the www.ancestry.com web site. The FamilyFinder Index includes the following Jackson indexes:

Jackson, Ronald Vern. *AIS Microfiche Indexes of U.S. Census and Other Records*. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems International, 1984. (This does not have a Family History Library fiche number, but it is available at most Family History Centers in the United States.) Search number one includes the 1790 French census and the 1810 Harrison County census. Separate 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850 indexes are on other searches.

Statewide indexes are available for the 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850 and 1860 federal census records for Indiana.

Soundex (phonetic) indexes are on microfilm for the 1880, 1900, and 1920 censuses. The 1880 census index includes only families with children born from 1869 to 1880. The 1900 and 1920 censuses have indexes to all heads of households. Special ethnic indexes are also available for African-Americans, Mulattos, and Indians in the 1870 and 1880 censuses of Indiana. For more details see the "Minorities" section of this outline.

Countywide indexes to federal censuses sometimes help to locate names overlooked in statewide indexes. Several countywide indexes are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - CENSUS

When indexes are not available or a name is omitted from an index, you can still look for the name in the census. In large cities it helps to first learn the person's address by searching the city directory under the census year (see the "Directories" section of this outline). Determine which enumeration district held that address. Then look for that enumeration district and address on the original census schedules.

To learn which enumeration district in a big city held a specific address, see the *United States Research Outline*, "Census" section. It cites the enumeration district descriptions you can use to find the boundaries of federal enumeration districts.

The 1910 census of Indiana does not have an index. However, if you know the town or city where a person lived, you can use the following source to find the appropriate county, enumeration district number, and Family History Library census microfilm number:

Buckway, Eileen G., comp. *U. S. 1910 Federal Census: Unindexed States: A Guide to Finding Census Enumeration Districts for Unindexed Cities, Towns, and Villages*. Salt Lake City: Family History Library, 1992. (FHL book 973 X2bu 1910; fiche 6101340 set of 8; computer number 678265.) This lists all Indiana towns, or wards, with their 1910 census enumeration district numbers and the Family History Library film numbers. Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Indianapolis, South Bend, and Terre Haute each have special instructions, often including the library's city directory book and film numbers.

The Indiana Division of the Indiana State Library has additional 1910 city directories for Kokomo, Lafayette, New Albany, Richmond, Terre Haute, and Vincennes. Local public libraries may also have city directories for their communities for 1910.

Selected enumeration district maps for Indiana in 1910 are listed in:

United States. Bureau of the Census. *Cross Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1910 Census*. National Archives Microfiche Publications, M1283. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1984. (FHL fiche 6331481; computer number 258163.)

The enumeration district maps are on the following microfiche:

Fort Wayne and Gary	fiche 6331481, part 19
Indianapolis	fiche 6331481, part 21
South Bend	fiche 6331481, part 49

Davidson, J. W. *Map of Evansville, and Howell, Indiana, 1910: With Suburban Plats*. [N.p., 1910?] (FHL map case 977.233/E1 E7d; fiche 6049928; computer number 482237.)

Mortality Schedules, 1850–1880. Indiana mortality schedules exist for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. They list persons who died during the 12 months before 1 June of the census year (for 1850, 1860, and 1870) and before 31 May for 1880. They list name, sex, color, age, free or slave, married or widowed, state or country of birth, month of death, occupation, cause of death, and number of days ill prior to death. For 1880 the state or country of birth of the parents is listed. The original mortality schedules are available at the Genealogy Division of the Indiana State Library. Indiana mortality schedules are not available at the Family History Library.

The following published mortality schedule indexes are available:

Volkel, Lowell M. *1850 Indiana Mortality Schedule*. 3 vols. N.p.: L. M. Volkel, 1971. (FHL book 977.2 X21p; film 1428705 item 6; computer number 239545.) Volume one has counties A through Harrison; volume two, Hendricks through Posey; and volume three, Pulaski through Whitley. Each volume includes a separate every-name index. These books have the full data from the schedules.

Jackson, Ronald Vern. *Mortality Schedule, Indiana, 1850*. South Bountiful, Utah:

Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1979. (FHL book 977.2 X2j 1850; computer number 453806.) This is an alphabetical index.

Index to Indiana Mortality Schedules, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880. 8 vols. These volumes are not available at the Family History Library, but you can write to the Indiana State Library for a search.

1890 Veterans Census Substitute. The 1890 federal census and veterans schedules of Indiana were destroyed. As a substitute for the 1890 census, use the military enrollment records made in 1886, 1890, and 1894 by the county assessor of each township. The assessor made a record of veterans who served in the War of 1812, the Civil War, and other wars, or their widows or orphans who were residing in Indiana at the time of enrollment. These enrollments and an index to these records are described in the War of 1812 portion of the "Military Records" section in this outline. See also the listing for tax records in the "Taxation" section of this outline.

Territorial and State Censuses

1801–1820. The portion of the 1800 census that included the area that is now Indiana was lost or destroyed. A census substitute for this early period is:

Franklin, Charles H. *Indiana Territorial Pioneer Records 1801–1820*. N.p.: Heritage House, 1983–1985. (FHL book 977.2 N4i, computer number 353382.) Volume 1 covers 1810–1815, and volume 2, 1801–1820. These abstracts of election returns, military records, census records, births, and histories are compiled by county. Each volume has a surname index and maps showing the early formation of counties.

1807. An 1807 census was published in:

Census of Indiana Territory for 1807. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1980. (FHL book 977.2 X2c 1807; film 1033927 item 4; computer number 69555.) This includes an every-name index.

1810. The only remaining portion of the 1810 census is for Harrison County. These records covered the northern part of the county and included most of the south-central part of the state in 1810. They are found in the following:

Beanblossom, Walter S. *Early Records of Harrison County, Indiana*. N.p.: Beanblossom, 1975. (FHL film 928263 item 5; computer number 281746.) This contains an alphabetical

abstract of the 1813 tax list of Harrison County and includes the names of the townships.

“1810 Census of Harrison County, Indiana (Harrison and Exeter Townships).” *The Hoosier Genealogist* 16 (June 1976): 22–50. (FHL book 977.2 B2h; computer number 224685.) This includes a typescript and facsimile copy, an alphabetical typescript copy, and photocopies of the original census.

The *FamilyFinder Index and Viewer* and the *AIS Microfiche Indexes* mentioned previously in “Master Indexes” also index this 1810 census fragment.

1820. In 1820 an enumeration was made of all white male inhabitants (voters) age 21 or older. The records for Crawford, Gibson, Jackson, Jennings, Knox, Monroe, Orange, Perry, Posey, Ripley, Vanderburgh, Washington, and Wayne counties are at the Indiana State Archives. These records have been published and are available as:

Moran, Mary M. *The Indiana 1820 Enumeration of Males*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, Family History Section, 1998. (FHL book 977.2 X2m 1820; computer number 513527.) This book is indexed and shows the name of the male and his county and town of residence.

1853, 1866, 1871 and 1877. The 1851 Constitution provided for an enumeration every six years. The first enumeration under this Constitution was to be completed in 1853, before 1 June. Apparently, in 1859 and 1865 voter enumerations were not taken. Starting with the 1866 enumeration, the age of the individual also was required. Beginning in 1877, the census listed the name and age of white male residents, 21 or over, and included a separate list of names of African-American males 21 or over. This is listed under the heading “Negro”. A few fragments of the 1877 census are at the Indiana State Archives.

A few scattered fragments of the 1853, 1866, 1871, 1877 and later enumerations are at the Indiana State Archives. Many of these fragments have been published in periodicals. The Family History Library has one of these records on microfilm:

Hendricks County (Indiana). County Clerk. *Male Census, 1853*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1967. (FHL film 488432; computer number 364102.) This lists white males over age 21 alphabetically by the first letter of the surname and gives their county of residence.

Some of these voter enumeration lists include:

1853: Hendricks County

1857: Blackford County, Hartford City

1871, 1877, 1883, 1889: Blackford County (various townships)

1877: Fayette County (five townships)

1889–1919: Pike County

1901: Washington County, Jackson Township

1913, 1931: Henry County

1919: Ripley County, Jackson Township

1919: Starke County, Center Township

Census records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - CENSUS

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - CENSUS

INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CENSUS

For a summary of Indiana censuses see:

Beatty, John D. “Indiana Census Records and Census Substitutes.” *Indiana Genealogist* 8, no. 1 (March 1997): 1–17.

CHURCH RECORDS

Church records and the information they provide vary greatly, depending upon the denomination and the record keeper. They may contain information about members (age; dates of baptism, christening, or birth; marriage information; maiden name of wife; and death date), names of other relatives who were witnesses, or names of members of the congregation. The members of some churches were predominately of one nationality or ethnic group.

Before 1900, the largest religious groups in Indiana were Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Christian (Disciples of Christ), and Baptist. For the historical background of religious groups in Indiana, see:

Rudolph, L. C. *Hoosier Faiths: A History of Indiana Churches and Religious Groups*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1995. (FHL book 977.2 K2ru; computer number 816479.) This describes general history and Indiana history, and includes biographies of significant local leaders of 50 major religious groups. It is indexed.

Transcripts of many Indiana church records, including over 175,000 indexed names, are published in *Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material from the Hoosier Genealogist*, cited in the “For Further Reading” section near the end of this outline.

The Family History Library has some church records and published histories. These include “pastor pocket records” kept by early circuit riders, and abstracts of numerous records of the Society of Friends. The following directories may help you find church records.

A Directory of Churches and Religious Organizations in Indiana. 3 vols. Indianapolis: Historical Records Survey, 1941. (FHL book 977.2 K24d; vols. 2 & 3 on film 1036694; computer number 237524.) The Family History Library does not have volume one, which pertains to Marion County. Volume two is for the Calumet Region (Lake, Porter, and LaPorte Counties). Volume three pertains to Northern Indiana, part one: Adventist Bodies-Mennonite Bodies; part two: Methodist - Y.W.C.A. In addition to an index to churches in Indiana, there is an index of denominations that includes the name and location of the churches.

Rudolph, L. C. and Judith E. Endelman. *Religion in Indiana: A Guide to Historical Resources*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. Press, 1986. (FHL book 977.2 K23r; computer number 423153.) This book contains an excellent bibliography of published works, a list of repositories for the different denominations, and histories of congregations.

For brief histories and addresses of the various church denominations in Indiana, see pages 76–89 of Mona Robinson’s book *Who’s Your Hoosier Ancestor?: Genealogy For Beginners*, listed in the “For Further Reading” section of this outline.

Many denominations have collected their records into central repositories. Use the following addresses to locate records.

Baptist

Indiana Baptist Collection
Franklin College Library
Franklin, IN 46131
Telephone: 317-738-8164
Fax: 317-738-8787
Internet: www.franklincoll.edu/pub/index.html

Disciples of Christ

Christian Theological Seminary Library
1000 W. 42nd St.
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Telephone: 317-924-1331
Fax: 317-923-1961

Lutheran

Archives of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
8765 West Higgins
Chicago, IL 60631
Telephone: 773-380-2818
Fax: 773-380-2977
Internet: www.elca.org/os/archives/geneal.html

This archive has microfilms of German, Danish, and Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregations. Many of their records can be borrowed on microfilm for a small fee. You can write to ask if they have records of a specific congregation. For information about lists of some of the church records in their collection, see the “Church Records” section of the *United States Research Outline*.

Methodist

Archives of DePauw University and Indiana United Methodism
Roy O. West Library
DePauw University
Greencastle, IN 46135
Telephone: 765-658-4406
Fax: 765-658-4423
Internet:
www.depauw.edu/archives/aschome.htm

The Family History Library has some Indiana Methodist histories and church records.

Presbyterian

Archives of the Presbyterian Church of Indiana
Duggan Library
CR College
CR, IN 47243-0287
Telephone: 812-866-7161
Fax: 812-866-7172
Internet: www.CR.edu/library

Roman Catholic

University of Notre Dame Archives
P.O. Box 513
221 Hesburgh
Notre Dame, IN 46556
Telephone: 219-631-6447
Fax: 219-631-6772
Internet: www.nd.edu

The records of all four Roman Catholic dioceses in Indiana are available on microfilm at the Family History Library. These records include the dioceses of Evansville, Fort Wayne-South Bend, Gary, and Lafayette, plus the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, all to about 1916.

The early church records of Vincennes, in what is now Knox County, have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library.

Catholic Church. St. Francis Xavier (Vincennes, Indiana). *Parish Registers, 1780-1960*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1985. (FHL films 1433361-65; computer number 398837.) The original records are at St. Francis Xavier Church, Vincennes, Indiana. They list baptisms, confirmations, communions, marriages, deaths, and graves of soldiers who served in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War (1835), the Mexican War, and the Civil War. These records may have information about persons from various parts of what is now Indiana and persons traveling through Vincennes.

Other microfilmed Roman Catholic records for Vincennes are also listed in the *Family History Library Catalog*, such as St. Thomas (1865-1984) and St. John the Baptist (1847-1947).

Society of Friends (Quakers)

Many Quaker records are kept at the Indiana Historical Society. (See the "Archives and Libraries" section above for the address.)

Another library with Quaker records is:

Earlham College
Friends Collection
Lilly Library
801 National Road West
Richmond, IN 47374-4095
Telephone: 765-983-1287
Fax: 765-983-1304
Internet: www.earlham.edu/%7Elibr/quaker/resources.htm

An important source for information about Indiana Quakers is:

Heiss, Willard. *Abstracts of the Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana*. 6 vols. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962-1977. (FHL book 977.2 K28h; fiche 6051380-386; computer number 411625.) This includes records of births, marriages, deaths, removals, dismissals, and memberships.

A unique source listing many Indiana Quakers is:

Nelson, Jacquelyn S. *Indiana Quakers Confront the Civil War*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1991. (FHL book 977.2 H2n; computer number 634527.) Appendix C lists Indiana Friends (Quakers) who served in the Civil War. For each man, it generally lists birth date, parents' names, monthly meeting and county thereof, company, regiment, rank, and death date.

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists church records under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - CHURCH RECORDS
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS

COURT RECORDS

Many Indiana residents' names are listed in civil court records, where there is information about disputes over property, divorce, partitions, settlement of estates, and other matters. These courts also handled criminal matters. Court Order Books and case files may contain a person's age, residence and occupation, and may state family relationships (sometimes relatives or neighbors gave depositions).

Indiana courts having records of genealogical value were established as follows:

1790-	General Quarter Session of the Peace had jurisdiction over criminal and county administrative matters. [Knox (1790-), Clark (1801-), and Dearborn (1803-)].
1790-	Circuit Court of the General Court had criminal jurisdiction.
1790-	Court of Common Pleas had civil jurisdiction. [Knox, 1790-; Clark, 1801-; Dearborn, 1803-].
1805-	Court of Common Pleas heard civil, criminal, and probate cases, and administrative matters.

1814– Circuit Court was and still is the basic county level court of general jurisdiction, with jurisdiction over civil, divorce, naturalization, criminal, estates, guardianship, mental health, and, after 1903, juvenile matters. The basic records of court proceedings, the Civil Order Books, are being microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, along with the Complete Order Books, through 1920.

1853– Court of Common Pleas, primarily a probate court, but handled naturalization, divorces, and limited civil and criminal matters. Similar Order Books are being microfilmed. (Marion and Tippecanoe counties had Courts of Common Pleas, 1849–1852).

1871 Superior Courts had concurrent civil jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in the county until after World War II. Some Superior Courts were established in cities away from the county seat and, beginning in 1899, also had probate jurisdiction. These courts were established as Circuit Courts' case loads became too heavy for one judge. (Marion County, 1871; Tippecanoe, 1875; Allen and Vanderburg, 1877; Vigo, 1881; Madison, Laporte, Lake and Porter, 1895; Grant and Howard, 1897). Several other counties had Superior Courts prior to 1920, and Lake and Marion had several such courts. Superior Court Order Books and Complete Order Books through 1920 are currently being microfilmed. If a county has had both a Circuit and Superior Court, consult Order Books, case files, and related records for both courts.

For a discussion of Indiana court records, see:

Newman, John J. *Research in Indiana Courthouses: Judicial and Other Records*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1981. (FHL book 977.2 A1 no. 240; computer number 616504.) This book gives a brief history of the court system and lists the dates each court began. Federal court records are described in:

Griffin, Warren B. *Preliminary Inventory: Records of the U.S. Courts for the District of Indiana*. Chicago: Federal Record Center, 1967. (FHL book 977.2 A1 no. 83; film 982239 item 10; computer number 239400.) The boundaries of each District Court are defined and the types of court records are listed, along with the dates these court records cover.

For U.S. Circuit and District Court naturalization records, see the "Naturalization and Citizenship" section of this research outline.

Court records can be found in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - COURT RECORDS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - COURT RECORDS

DIRECTORIES

City and county directories are similar to telephone books and are useful for locating people. They were often published annually, listing heads of households, employed household members, and their occupations and addresses. They can be used with census records or as substitutes for them.

Directories are particularly helpful for research in large cities where a high percentage of the people were renters, new arrivals, or temporary residents. In fact, they may be the only source to list an ancestor who was not registered to vote, did not attend church, did not pay taxes, or did not own property. Most households were included because the directories were created for salesmen, merchants, and others interested in contacting residents of an area. They are also useful tools for studying occupations and migration patterns.

Directories of heads of households have been published for major cities in Indiana. For example, the Family History Library has directories for:

• Indianapolis

1855–1861 FHL fiche 6043992–96; computer number 654018

1861–1935 FHL films beginning with 1376923; computer number 654018

1940, 1957, 1964, 1970, 1974
FHL book 977.252 E4p; computer number 235173

• Evansville

1858–1861 FHL fiche 6043896-97; computer number 659190

1863–1934 FHL films beginning with 1376851; computer number 659190

1902–1910 FHL films 186562–66; computer number 333383

1948 FHL book 977.233 E4b; computer number 171170

For 1858 and 1859, people in professions and trades in most Indiana cities and towns are listed by city in:

G. W. Hawes' Indiana State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1858 and 1859.
Indianapolis: Geo. W. Hawes, 1859. (FHL book 977.2 E4g; computer number 419211.)

Directories are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - DIRECTORIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - DIRECTORIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - DIRECTORIES

DIVORCE RECORDS

Divorces were first authorized by legislation in the Northwest Territory in 1795. They were to be granted through the General Court or Circuit Court. Generally this legislation remained in effect through Indiana's territorial period (1800–1816), and courts having civil jurisdiction also heard divorce cases. In 1807 the territorial General Assembly also had power to grant divorces; in 1811 they passed two acts granting divorces. From 1817 to 1852 the Circuit Court in each county had jurisdiction over divorces, and the Indiana General Assembly could also grant divorces, through special legislation. These divorces have been abstracted:

Newland, M. E. E. Divorces Granted by the Indiana General Assembly Prior to 1852.
Harlan, Ind.: the author, 1981. (Not at the Family History Library.)

The Court of Common Pleas in each county could grant divorces concurrently with its Circuit Court from 1853 to 1873. As Superior courts were established in various counties, they have had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. Divorces were entered in the appropriate court's Order Book, and these books are being microfilmed through 1920 by the Family History Library. Original pleadings remain as they survive in each county. They may show the date of marriage, children, residencies and other helpful information. Write to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for more information, providing names and approximate date of divorce. The clerk's office in Vanderburgh County has a separate Divorce Index, and the Washington County Indiana Historical Society has an abstract of early divorces:

Robertson, Bonnie. *Divorce Records for Washington County, Indiana, 1814-1921*. Salem, Ind.: Washington County Historical Society, 1995. (FHL book 977.222 V28d; computer number 751853).

In the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog, divorce records are listed under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - DIVORCE RECORDS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The *United States Research Outline* "Emigration and Immigration" section, lists several important sources for finding information about immigrants. These nationwide sources include many references to people who settled in Indiana. The *Tracing Immigrant Origins Research Outline* (34111) introduces principles, search strategies, and additional record types you can use to identify an immigrant ancestor's original hometown.

Early. The earliest European settlers in Indiana were Frenchmen, who came in the early 1700s to what are now Fort Wayne, Lafayette, and Vincennes. American settlement began before 1800 and increased substantially after the War of 1812, when the Indians were removed from their lands. The earliest American settlers came mainly from Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Maryland. Beginning about 1830, many settlers came from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Eventually, settlers from the middle Atlantic states and Ohio outnumbered those from the Southern slave states.

Indiana did not attract as many overseas immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century as other Midwestern states. Over half of those who came to Indiana directly from overseas were of German origin, with the Irish a distant second. Most of the present Indiana population is of English, Scottish, Irish, or German descent.

Before 1850 most immigrants reached Indiana by a water route, such as the Ohio River. In 1816, when Indiana was admitted as a state, the population was concentrated in three areas: in a band along the southern boundary of the Ohio River; along the Wabash River between its junction with the Ohio River and Terre Haute; and along the Ohio-Indiana state line.

Most of the settlers were still in the southern half of the state by 1850, but after that date, as railroads were built and industrialization took place, the northern cities and counties began to fill. Around 1900, East Chicago, Gary, and South Bend

attracted Polish and other eastern and southern European immigrants.

Iowa was the favorite destination of those leaving Indiana in the 1850s, but by 1880 more were leaving Indiana for Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri.

For additional information on pre-1850 migration patterns and the location of settlers from specific states and regions within the individual Indiana counties, see:

Rose, Gregory S. "Hoosier Origins: The Nativity of Indiana's United States-born Population in 1850." *Indiana Magazine of History* 81 (September 1985): 201-202. (FHL book 977.2 B2im vol. 81; computer number 67173.) This article contains maps and charts showing Indiana counties, the nativity of the population of each county, and the migration routes into Indiana.

For migration settlements from Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, see:

Rose, Gregory S. "Upland Southerners: The County Origins of Southern Migrants to Indiana by 1850." *Indiana Magazine of History* 82 (September 1986): 242-63. (FHL book 977.2 B2im vol. 82; computer number 67173.) This article discusses the migration into Indiana from the upper southern states and shows the states of birth and previous residences of Indiana settlers prior to 1850.

Lang, Elfrieda. "An Analysis of Northern Indiana's Population in 1850." *Indiana Magazine of History* 49 (March 1953): 17-60. (FHL book 977.2 B2im vol. 49; computer number 67173.) This includes charts and graphs showing the nativity and age distribution of residents in the individual counties.

Lang, Elfrieda. "Ohioans in Northern Indiana before 1850." *Indiana Magazine of History* 49 (December 1953): 391-404. (FHL book 977.2 B2im vol. 49; computer number 67173.) This report shows where Ohio settlers settled in northern Indiana.

Lang, Elfrieda. "Southern Migrants to Northern Indiana before 1850." *Indiana Magazine of History* 50 (December 1954): 349-56. (FHL book 977.2 B2im vol. 50; computer number 67173.) In addition to showing the migration routes from the south into northern Indiana, this article shows where the settlers came from in the southern states.

Major Ports of Entry

Evansville was made a United States port of entry in 1856, but there are no passenger lists. Evansville was the gateway to Indiana for overseas immigrants coming by way of New Orleans. There are passenger lists available on microfilm through the National Archives and the Family History Library from New Orleans for 1820 to 1952, and indexes for 1820 to 1850 and 1853 to 1952. After about 1857, when the railroads were completed, the majority of immigrants arrived through eastern ports, such as New York.

More information on immigration sources can be found in the Family History Library's *Tracing Immigrant Origins Research Outline* (34111) and the *United States Research Outline* (30972). For additional sources with information about immigrant groups, see the "For Further Reading" section at the end of this outline.

Publications Listing Immigrants

There are many publications that list immigrants from different countries, such as Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Scotland, and Sweden. Many of these publications are indexed in:

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*. For a full citation see the "Emigration and Immigration" section of the *United States Research Outline* (30972).

GAZETTEERS

Gazetteers list geographical names, such as cities, towns, settlements, rivers, mountains, villages, and districts. They identify these locations and sometimes give historical and biographical information concerning early residents. Several guides to place names in Indiana have been published, including:

Baker, Ronald L. *Indiana Place Names*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1975. (FHL book 977.2 E2b; computer number 239362.) This gives the names of counties, cities, towns and villages and a brief history of the name or place.

Chamberlain, E. *The Indiana Gazetteer, or, Topographical Dictionary of the State of Indiana*. Indianapolis: E. Chamberlain, 1849. (FHL book 977.2 E5i; film 873978; fiche 6051129; computer number 244143.) In addition to identifying the locations of towns, cities, counties, and rivers, this gives the population of the towns in 1849.

Scott, John. *The Indiana Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary*. 1826. Reprint. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1954. (FHL book 977.2 E5s; computer number 392727.)

The National Gazetteer of the United States of America -- Indiana, 1988. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1988. (FHL book 977.2 E5n; computer number 501390.) This contains an alphabetical listing of places or geographical features, such as towns, villages, lakes, churches, and schools, and gives the county, coordinates, and U.S. Geological Survey map name. Includes early maps.

See the "Gazetteers" section of the *United States Research Outline* (30972) for additional sources.

Indiana gazetteers are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - GAZETTEERS
INDIANA - NAMES, GEOGRAPHICAL
INDIANA - HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

GENEALOGY

Most archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies have special collections and indexes of genealogical value. You may wish to write to these organizations for help and suggestions in your search.

Nationwide Indexes

You will find information on the following important nationwide genealogical indexes in the *United States Research Outline*, in the sections indicated.

- *Ancestral File* – "Genealogy" section. Also available on the FamilySearch Internet Genealogy Service at www.familysearch.org.
- *FamilyFinder Index* – "Census" section. Also available on the Internet at www.familytreemaker.com.
- *Family History Library Catalog, Surname section* – "Introduction" and "Genealogy" sections. Also available on the FamilySearch Internet Genealogy Service at www.familysearch.org.
- *Genealogical Index of the Newberry Library* – "Genealogy" section.
- *Index to American Genealogies* – "Genealogy" section.

- *Index to National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)* – "Genealogy" section. This is available on the Internet at www.lib.umb.edu/archivesUSA.html.
- *International Genealogical Index* – "Genealogy" section. Also available on the Internet at www.familysearch.org.
- *Old Surname Index File* – "Genealogy" section.
- *Periodical Source Index (PERSI)* – "Periodicals" section. Also available on the Internet at www.ancestry.com.

These indexes are available at the Family History Library and many libraries with family history collections:

Statewide Collections and Publications

Indiana Genealogical Society Ancestor File. 2 vols. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Indiana Genealogical Society, 1994, 1997. (FHL book 977.2 D22m; computer number 785391.) This publication lists the names of ancestors of members of the Indiana Genealogical Society, including the dates and places of their birth, marriage, and death and the addresses of over 100 members.

Daughters of the American Revolution (Indiana). *Genealogical Collection*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1970. (On 33 FHL films, beginning with 849931; computer number 60340.) This collection consists of transcripts of Bible records, cemetery records, church records, marriages, deaths, genealogies, obituaries, and wills. The volumes are generally arranged by county, and many have individual indexes. A surname index to these microfilms is found in:

Kirkham, E. Kay. *An Index to Some of the Bibles and Family Records of the United States*. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1984. (FHL book 973 D22kk vol. 2; fiche 6089184; computer number 298346.) Section two lists the surname and the corresponding microfilm numbers for the Bible records from Indiana and neighboring states.

Dorrel, Ruth. *Pioneer Ancestors of Members of the Society of Indiana Pioneers*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1983. (FHL book 977.2 D2do; computer number 229962.) This book lists information about more than 7,500 Indiana pioneers from the applications of society members. (See the "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline for the address of this society.) For a small fee, the society will supply photocopies of the applications you request. The application papers may contain minimal or

extensive family information, including birth dates and places, the county and date of settlement in Indiana, and a state and county of previous residence.

Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material From the Hoosier Genealogist, cited in the "For Further Reading" section near the end of this outline, includes over 175,000 indexed names.

Indiana State Library. *Indiana Family Exchange File*. This is not available at the Family History Library. This file provides a means for bringing together persons who are researching Indiana families. Only Indiana families are listed. The information is placed on a 3" X 5" file card that lists the family name, Indiana location, approximate dates, submitter's name, address, telephone number, and date of submission.. The Indiana State Library's address is listed in the "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline.

Miller, Barbara E. *Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana Surname Volumes I-III, 1976-1986*. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Genealogical Society, 1983-1993. (FHL book 977.274 D22m; computer number 515960.) These contain information taken from pedigree charts and submitted to the Allen County Genealogical Society by its members. It includes an index of about 1,500 ancestors and the names and addresses of over 500 submitters.

Northern Indiana Historical Society (South Bend, Indiana). *Family File*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1990. (FHL films 1672976-78 and 1671780-81; computer number 378410.) This contains an alphabetical listing of family histories for hundreds of families, primarily of northern Indiana.

Once a Hoosier. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Indiana Genealogical Society, 1996. This is not available at the Family History Library. This has information about Indiana families who moved to other states. It includes information on birth, marriage, death, spouse, and children. It also gives the name and address of the submitter. This book can be ordered from the society, whose address is given under the "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline.

WPA Card File. The Work Projects Administration prepared an extensive card file of over 150,000 index cards for many state-level land, court, and military records in the pre-1850 record series at the Archives Division, Commission on Public Records. This is only available to researchers at the Indiana State Archives in Indianapolis, Indiana. About 95 percent of the sources indexed cannot be identified easily.

The genealogical column *Hoosier Ancestors*, later named *Indiana Ancestors*, was written by Pearl Brenton and later by Betty McCay Roth. It was published in the *Indianapolis Sunday Star* newspaper from 1963 to 1977. The queries, responses, and every-name indexes for some years are on microfilm.

Brenton, Pearl. *Hoosier Ancestors, 1963-1973*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987. (FHL films 1502589 item 10; 1502590; computer number 548411.) FHL film 1502590 (last item) has every-name indexes for the 1963 to 1973 columns.

Roth, Betty McCay. *Hoosier Ancestors, 1973-1977*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987. (FHL film 1502591 items 1-3; computer number 548417.) The column was published from 1973 to 1977. An index for the 1973 to 30 June 1974 queries is at the end of item one on the film. There is no index after 1974.

Example of a Regional Collection

Family Group Sheets, 1979-1981. 4 vols. New Albany, Ind.: Southern Indiana Genealogical Society, 1982. (FHL book 977.2 D2f; computer number 428535.) These volumes contain over 800 family group forms submitted from 1979 to 1981 with birth, marriage, and death dates, and places for the father and mother (often with names of the father's and mother's parents and children). Sources are given, and each volume is indexed.

For listings of other genealogy sources, see the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - GENEALOGY
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - GENEALOGY
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] -
GENEALOGY

HISTORY

The following are important dates and events in the history of Indiana. These events affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.

1700- The French established three outposts
1735 along the Wabash-Maumee trade route:
one at the present site of Fort Wayne, one
near present-day Lafayette, and the largest
and most important at Vincennes.

1763 The British took possession of the area and discouraged settlers, but the few hundred Frenchmen who were already there were permitted to remain, and Americans began filtering in.

1784 Clarksville, (on the north bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Kentucky), became the first authorized American settlement in Indiana.

1787 The United States government established the Northwest Territory to open the land to Revolutionary War veterans and other settlers. See the information at the end of this section for *The Territorial Papers of the United States*

1790 Knox County was created, with Vincennes as the seat of government.

1800–1809 The Indiana Territory was established in 1800. The Michigan Territory was detached in 1805, and the Illinois Territory was set off in 1809.

1811 The last major battle with the Indians was fought at Tippecanoe. By 1815 there was no effective Indian opposition to settlement in Indiana.

1816 Indiana became a state.

1816–1835 A dispute on the border between northern Indiana and southern Michigan was settled in 1835.

1830s–1850s New roads, canals, and railroads hastened settlement in central Indiana. The National Road reached Indianapolis in 1834. The Wabash and Erie Canal reached Terre Haute in 1850 and was completed to Evansville in 1853. Major railroad building was underway in the 1850s.

1840s–1910s Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, Mennonites, and Poles came to rural Indiana for good, inexpensive farmland.

1861–1865 Indiana remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War and contributed about 224,000 federal troops, although the southern heritage of some communities caused trouble. Former slaves coming north began to settle in Indiana.

1882 Studebaker wagon factory began to attract foreign workers to South Bend.

1890s Oil and gas development in Indiana increased the shift away from rural

agriculture toward an urban industrial economy.

1900 The glass industry near Muncie started to attract thousands of skilled Walloon glass workers from Belgium.

1904 Studebaker began manufacturing electric automobiles and recruiting more foreign laborers to South Bend.

1906 U.S. Steel built large mills. Many eastern Europeans came to the new mill town of Gary.

1930s The Great Depression slowed the immigration of foreigners.

The Family History Library has a good collection of Indiana local histories. The following books are good introductions to the history of the state:

Esarey, Logan. *A History of Indiana from Its Exploration to 1922*. 3 vols. Dayton, Ohio: Dayton Historical Society, 1923. (FHL book 977.289 H2e; computer number 67174.) Each volume is indexed and contains information on the early development of Indiana. Volume 3 is a history of St. Joseph County.

Dillon, John B. *A History of Indiana: From its Earliest Exploration by Europeans to the Close of the Territorial Government, in 1816; Comprehending a History of the Discovery, Settlement, and Civil and Military Affairs of the Territory of the U.S. Northwest of the River Ohio, and a General View of the Progress of Public Affairs in Indiana, from 1816 to 1856*. Indianapolis: Bingham and Doughty, 1859. (FHL book 977.2 H2dj; fiche 6051127 set of 8; computer number 239706.) This gives the early history of Indiana, along with early maps of the area. There is an index, but not every name in the history is included.

County History Indexes by the Work Projects Administration

During the late 1930s, the Work Projects Administration (WPA) carried out a program of indexing county histories, atlases, gazetteers, and miscellaneous records on a county-by-county basis. These were given the title *Index of Names of Persons and Firms*. The Family History Library has these indexes in book form or on microfilm for most counties. They are listed under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - BIOGRAPHY - INDEXES

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - HISTORY - INDEXES

For other indexes to local histories, see the "Genealogy" and "Biography" sections in this outline.

Additional Sources For Historical Information

Much historical information about early settlers in Indiana is found in the following collection:

Draper, Lyman Copeland. *Draper Manuscript Collection*. Chicago: University of Chicago Library, 197-?. (On 147 FHL films beginning with 889098; computer number 254597.) The *Draper Manuscript Collection* consists of nearly 500 volumes of manuscripts, papers, and books collected by Lyman Copeland Draper about the history of the trans-Allegheny West, a region including the western areas of the Carolinas and Virginia, all of the Ohio River Valley, and part of the upper Mississippi Valley from the 1740s to 1830. The collection is divided into 50 series. Some series are titled by geographic area, some by the names of prominent frontier leaders, and some by topic. The bulk of the collection is composed of notes from interviews, questionnaires, and letters gathered during Draper's extensive travels and research on frontier history. Personal papers are much more rare than government or military records. It includes many items of a genealogical or biographical nature. For an inventory and partial indexes, see:

Harper, Josephine L. *Guide to the Draper Manuscripts*. Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983. (FHL book 977.583/M1 A3h; computer number 37812.) This guide gives series and volume descriptions for some of the Draper Manuscripts. There are several indexes at the end of the book including a name and subject index, an additional personal data index, and a list of references to Indiana.

Wolfe, Barbara Schull. *Index to Lyman C. Draper Manuscripts*. Logansport, Ind.: B.S. Wolfe, 197-?. (FHL book 977.583/M1 A3w; computer number 525504.) The name index gives the series and volume numbers, but is not complete.

For Indiana records concerning the years 1787 to 1816, see:

United States. Department of State. *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. 26 vols. National Archives Microfilm Publications, M0721. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1934-1962. (FHL book 973 N2udt; films

929377-931; computer number 210409.) Volumes two and three are on film 929377 and contain information about persons who resided in the area that now includes Indiana from 1787 to 1803. Each volume contains a name and subject index.

Volumes seven and eight of *The Territorial Papers of the United States* on film 929380 contain *The Territory of Indiana*, for 1800 to 1810, and 1810 to 1816. Each volume has an every-name index and contains thousands of names of residents in what is now Indiana. There are lists of residents of particular counties who signed petitions to the government between 1805 and 1816, and information about persons associated with forts, land offices, Indian interpreters, express riders, and post offices.

To find Indiana local histories, see the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - HISTORY
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - HISTORY
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - HISTORY

LAND AND PROPERTY

Pre-Statehood Land Records

In 1787, what is now the state of Indiana became part of the Northwest Territory. In 1800, the Indiana Territory was established with Vincennes as the capital. Indiana became a state in 1816. Early settlers of Indiana obtained their land through grants issued by France or England. At various times, people made claims to the government for lands. Often people submitted claims which included statements by relatives, neighbors, or friends. Many of these state family relationships. The early land grant and land claim records (1789-1837) are published in:

United States. Congress. *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive of the Congress of the United States*. 38 vols. La Crosse, Wis.: Brookhaven Press, 1959. (On 29 FHL films beginning with 1631827; classes 8 and 9 are also on films 899878-885; computer number 277508.) The volumes for classes 8 and 9 deal with public lands and claims for the years 1789 to 1837, and may name siblings or heirs of original claimants. Classes 8 and 9 have been republished in: United States. Congress. *American State Papers, Class 8...*

For a comprehensive name index, see: McMullin, Phillip W. ed. *Grassroots of America*. Both are

cited fully in the "Land and Property" section of the *United States Research Outline*.

Other sources listing early land records are:

Cowen, Janet C. *Jeffersonville Land Entries, 1808-1818*. Indianapolis: J. Cowen, 1984. (FHL book 977.2 R2c; computer number 403700.) This is an index to the records at the Jeffersonville land office, which was located in Clark County, in southeastern Indiana. This lists the receipt number, the person who purchased land, state of residence (including county or city), land description (section, township, and range), number of acres, and date of purchase.

Lux, Leonard. *The Vincennes Donation Lands*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1949. (FHL book 977.2 B4 vol. 15, no. 4; film 928192 item 5; fiche 6051134; computer number 274112.) This book lists the names of persons having land claims of 400 acres each in the southwestern part of the state (1788-1792).

Waters, Margaret R. *Indiana Land Entries*. 2 vols. 1948. Reprint, Knightstown, Ind.: Bookmark, 1977-1979. (FHL book 977.2 R2w; fiche 6046718 vols. 1-2; computer number 15914.) Volume one has records of the Cincinnati, Ohio, land office, 1801 to 1840, and volume two, for the Vincennes, Indiana, land office, 1807 to 1877. Each volume is indexed and gives the location of the land, the date of the transaction, and the page number in the original land entries.

WPA Card File. The Work Projects Administration prepared an extensive card file of over 150,000 index cards many state-level land, court, and military records in the pre-1850 record series at the Archives Division, Commission on Public Records. This is only available to researchers at the Indiana State Archives in Indianapolis, Indiana. About 95 percent of the sources indexed cannot be identified easily.

Land Records After Statehood (1816)

As the United States acquired land, unsettled land became part of the public domain and was sold by the federal government. The first General Land Office to serve Indiana opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800. The first office within the state of Indiana was established at Vincennes, and the first sales took place in 1807. (See the Lux and Waters volumes above for published records of these two offices.)

The National Archives-Great Lakes Region (Chicago) has General Land Office applications (record group 49) to purchase land, and registers of

cash certificates and sales (1808-1876). They are arranged by land office, then chronologically.

The original federal land record books and microfilm copies from 1807 to 1876 are at the Indiana State Archives of the Indiana Commission of Public Records. The National Archives has land-entry case files. Patents, copies of tract books, and township plats are located at:

Bureau of Land Management
Eastern States Office
7450 Boston Blvd.
Springfield, VA 22153
Telephone: 703-440-1600
Fax: 703-440-1609
Internet: www.glorecords.blm.gov

The Family History Library has microfilms of tract books dating from the early 1800s for many land offices in Indiana.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. *Tract Books*. See the *United States Research Outline*, "Land and Property" section, for a full citation.

The Bureau of Land Management has an ongoing project of producing compact disc indexes of their records. Some states' land records are now available on CD, and the BLM is working on Indiana. The Indiana records for patents and legal land descriptions are available on the General Land Office web page, www.glorecords.blm.gov. They are indexed.

You may also want to use the following regional indexes:

Cowen, Janet C. *Crawfordsville, Indiana Land Entries, 1820-1830*. Indianapolis, Ind., J.C. Cowen, 1985. (FHL book 977.2 R2cL; computer number 423865.) This land office was in the central part of western Indiana, serving the counties of Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clay, Clinton, Fountain, Hendricks, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion, Warren, and White. This index provides the receipt number, person's name, state and county of residence (this may be their previous residence prior in another state), location by range and township, number of acres, and date.

Cowen, Janet C. *Indiana Original Land Entries, Volume 3, Brookville-Indianapolis, 1820-1831*. Indianapolis: J. C. Cowen, 1986. (FHL book 977.2 R2co; computer number 619375.) This covers land sales in the central Indiana counties of Boone, Brown, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Johnson, Madison, Marion,

Morgan, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Shelby, Union, and Wayne. This index provides the receipt number, person's name, state and county of residence (this may be their previous residence in another state), location by range and township, number of acres, and date.

A bibliography of books about land records in Indiana is found in:

Miller, Carolynne L. *Indiana Sources for Genealogical Research in the Indiana State Library*. See the "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline for a full citation.

Helpful maps that show the territories, territorial counties, early counties, land offices, forts, rivers, railroads, canals, and roads are found on pages 1 to 21 of Malinda E. E. Newhard's book *A Guide to Genealogical Records in Indiana*, cited in the "For Further Reading" section of this outline.

The following publications will help you understand the land system:

Wilson, George R. *Early Indiana Trails and Surveys*. Indianapolis: C. E. Pauley, 1919. (FHL book 977.2 B4 v. 6 no. 3; film 824286 item 13; fiche 6051190; computer number 273813.) This contains the history of early roads and land grants.

This Land of Ours: The Acquisition and Disposition of the Public Domain: Papers Presented at the Indiana American Revolution Bicentennial Symposium, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, April 29 and 30, 1978. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1978. (FHL book 977 R2i; computer number 31055.) This contains a series of historical essays relating to Indiana land sales.

Subsequent Land Transfers in County Records

The office handling subsequent land transfers in Indiana is known as the County Recorder. The two major record series that are of interest to genealogists are deeds and mortgages. Deeds have been kept in separate ledgers since the establishment of the county; mortgages have been recorded separately only since the late 1840s to the early 1850s. Both types of records have been indexed within each volume. In the 1850s recorders began General Indexes to Deeds, Grantor and Grantee, and General Indexes to Mortgages, Mortgagor and Mortgagee. Recorders were to go back to the first volume to create the general index. Sometimes they missed a record, or, if the records failed to fall into the category of a deed or

mortgage (such as a manumission of a slave), these transcripts were missed in the General Index. From the Civil War to about 1880, many recorders kept both a pre-printed deed record and a free-form manuscript ledger. You should consult both to be certain all references to an ancestor have been found. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of Indiana county land records for more than 60 of the 92 counties through 1900 and has begun microfilming mortgage records through 1885.

Indiana land records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - LAND AND PROPERTY
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - LAND AND PROPERTY

MAPS

Several types of maps are useful for genealogists. Some give historical background of the area or show migration routes, such as roads, rivers, and railroads. Topographical maps show physical and man-made features, such as creeks, hills, roads, cemeteries, and churches. Plat and land ownership maps and other types of maps are described in the "Maps" section of the *United States Research Outline*. Many maps are in published atlases.

Boundary Changes

Two books with maps showing boundary changes in Indiana are:

Long, John H., ed. *Indiana: Atlas of Historical County Boundaries*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Simon and Schuster Macmillan, 1996. (FHL book 977.2 E3s; computer number 791058.) The counties are in alphabetical order. This book includes territorial and state outline maps for 1800, 1807, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1853, 1860, 1866, and 1870.

Long, John H., ed. *Historical Atlas and Chronology of County Boundaries, 1788-1980*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1984. (FHL book 973 E7hL; fiche 6051426-430; computer number 304297.) Volume 2 contains Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio on fiche 6051427 (set of 6 fiche), with maps showing when and where each county's boundaries were changed.

Statewide Atlases

The following are statewide atlases:

New Topographical Atlas and Gazetteer of Indiana: Comprising a Topographical View of the Several Counties of the State, Together with a Railroad Map of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; an Alphabetical Gazetteer, Giving a Concise Description and the Location of Cities, Villages, Post Offices, Railroad Stations, Landings etc. 1871. Reprint, Evansville, Ind.: Unigraphic, 1975. (FHL Q book 977.245 E3a; film 940201; computer number 251178.) This contains maps showing each county and its townships, including range and township grid lines. This also has an alphabetical gazetteer of towns for 1871.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana. Chicago: Baskin, Forster, 1876. (FHL book Q 977.2 E3i; film 465403; computer number 72117.) This contains maps for 1876 that show township and range; county maps; town and city maps that show wards and streets; and maps of roads, railroads, rivers, and streams.

See also William Thorndale and William Dollarhide's, *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790–1920*, listed in the "Maps" section of the *United States Research Outline*.

Franklin, Charles M. *Genealogical Atlas of Indiana*. Indianapolis: Heritage House, 1985. (FHL book 977.2 E3f; computer number 534684.) This shows county seat changes, evolution of county boundaries, and migration trails.

City Ward Maps

The Family History Library has city ward maps of Indianapolis for the years 1864, 1870, 1874, 1889, and 1898:

Ward Maps of United States Cities: Microfilm Reproduction of 232 Maps Described in Ward Maps of United States Cities. Washington D.C.: Library of Congress, 1975? (FHL film 1377700; fiche 6016655–59; computer number 181937.)

The Indiana Division of the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Historical Society, Indiana University, Ball State University, University of Notre Dame, and Indiana State University all have substantial map collections.

Indiana maps are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - MAPS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - MAPS
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - MAPS

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records identify millions of individuals who served in the military or who were eligible for service. Evidence that an ancestor actually served may be found in family traditions, census records, naturalization records, biographies, cemetery records, and records of veterans' organizations. Military records can give birth dates, marriage dates, death dates, spouse's and children's names, and localities of residence throughout the life of the family.

Many military records are available at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and the Indiana State Archives in Indianapolis. The Family History Library's *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) provides more information on the federal records and search strategies.

A helpful source for pre-1850 military records is:

WPA Card File, explained in the "Land and Property" and "Genealogy" sections of this outline.

Revolutionary War (1775–1783)

The Revolutionary War was fought before Indiana became a territory in 1800. Many veterans of the war came to Indiana. There are many nationwide indexes of Revolutionary War soldiers. For information about these indexes, see the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118), "Revolutionary War" section.

For a master index of Indiana Revolutionary War soldiers see:

Wolfe, Barbara Schull. *Index to Revolutionary Soldiers of Indiana and Other Patriots*. Indianapolis: Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 1983. (FHL book 977.2 M22w; computer number 353406.) This indexes most of the volumes listed below as well as many other sources.

For lists of soldiers see:

O'Byrne, Estella C. *Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana*. 1938. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1968. (FHL book 977.2 M2o 1968; film 873911 item 1; computer number 29949.) Shows birth, marriage, and death information for 1,394 soldiers and patriots. The spouse and children are usually listed. For a soldier index including wives and children see:

Waters, Margaret R. *Index to Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution*

Buried in Indiana, Indiana D.A.R., 1938. N.p.: M. R. Waters, 1958. (FHL book 977.2 M2o Index; computer number 29920.)

O'Byrne, Estella C. *Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana*. Brookville, Ind.: Indiana D.A.R., 1966. (FHL book 977.2 M2o vol. 2; film 1035773 item 7; computer number 29922.) This is a supplement to O'Byrne's book mentioned above and includes information concerning 350 soldiers whose names are not given in volume one. It also provides additional information on about 130 soldiers who are listed in volume one.

Miller, Marion H. *Source Book for Patriots Buried in Indiana*. Indianapolis: Indiana Society D.A.R., 1990. (FHL book 977.2 M2m; computer number 607853.) This lists about 400 additional soldiers not listed in the two books above and gives the name of the soldier, his spouse and children, with birth, marriage, death, and service information.

Waters, Margaret Ruth. *Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Indiana (1949), With Supplement (1954)*. Reprint, 2 vols. in 1. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1970. (FHL book 977.2 M2w; film 1428707 item 4; fiche 6046585; computer number 29961.) This book lists about 300 soldiers who are not mentioned in O'Byrne's two books above. It contains the soldier's birth and death date and place, proof of his service, and the names of his children, if known.

War of 1812 (1812–1815)

There are helpful nationwide indexes of service and pension records for soldiers of the War of 1812. For more information, see the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline*, "War of 1812" section.

A useful source that lists the Indiana soldiers is:

Franklin, Charles M. *Indiana, War of 1812 Soldiers: Militia*. Indianapolis: Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 1984. (FHL book 977.2 M2fr; computer number 335166.) This contains transcriptions of muster rolls and payrolls of various companies as they are preserved in the National Archives. There is a surname index.

In 1886, 1890, and 1894, records were made that list some soldiers from the War of 1812 (and later wars), and their widows and orphans:

Indiana Adjutant General. *Enrollment of the Late Soldiers, Their Widows, and Orphans of the Late Armies of the United States, Residing in the State of Indiana for the Years 1886–1894*. Salt Lake

City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 89 FHL films beginning with 1605057; computer number 586784.) These lists of veterans and their widows and orphans were made by county assessors, starting in 1886. They include veterans of the War of 1812, Indian Wars, and the Civil War. The lists were made in 1886, 1890, and 1894. They list name, rank, company, regiment, state to which the regiment belonged, race, war, present post office address, and number of children under 16. The index to these records is:

Index to Indiana Enrollments of Soldiers, Their Widows and Orphans, 1886, 1890, and 1894. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 13 FHL films beginning with 1556996; computer number 562484.) This index provides the name of the person, the county and township of residence, and the year of enrollment. The records are in order by county, township, then alphabetical by surname. This index is a partial substitute for the 1890 census. The original records are at the Indiana State Archives, and the card index is in the Genealogy Division of the Indiana State Library. The index is to the 1886 Enumeration; if it was missing for a township or town, then the 1890 Enumeration was used; if both were missing, the 1894 Enumeration was used. The original enumerations are a second set, with the first set deposited in the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office. Whenever an enumeration was missing at the Indiana State Archives, the clerk's copy, if found, was microfilmed and is in the Family History Library.

Black Hawk War (1832)

Loftus, Carrie. *Indiana Militia in the Black Hawk War*. [San Antonio, Texas: Frances T. Ingmire, 1986?] (FHL book 977.2 A1 no. 196; computer number 448695.) This provides an alphabetical list of soldiers who served in the militia, including the soldier's name, rank, and regiment.

Indiana Black Hawk War Militia Index, 1832. This index is found only at the Indiana State Archives. It is not at the Family History Library. It gives the soldier's name, rank, unit, term of enlistment, and by whom he was enlisted. Several microfilmed indexes are available:

Index to Volunteer Soldiers in Indian Wars and Disturbances, 1815–1858. (FHL computer number 720302.) See the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) for the full citation.

Index to Indian Wars Pension Files, 1892-1926. (FHL computer number 505242.) See the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) for the full citation.

Mexican War (1846-1848)

The Indiana State Archives and the Family History Library have the following card index:

Index to Indiana Volunteers in the Mexican War. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (FHL film 1556874; computer number 562434.) The cards include the soldier's name, regiment, length of service, when and where he was enrolled and mustered, his age, physical description, and when and where he was discharged and mustered out.

A published list with company rosters is found in:

Perry, Oran. *Indiana in the Mexican War.* Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1977. (FHL film 1550627; computer number 495007.) This provides the soldier's name, rank, mustering into and out of service (when, where, and by whom), death date, list of desertions, discharge date, and transfers. The soldiers are listed by regiment, company, and then sometimes alphabetically by name. At the end there is an index of events relating to the companies, but it does not include the names of soldiers.

A nationwide pension index is available on microfilm from the National Archives and the Family History Library:

Index to Mexican War Pension Files, 1887-1926. (FHL computer number 345826.) See the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) for a full citation.

Civil War (1861-1865)

There are many Civil War records at the Indiana State Archives, and many are available at the Family History Library. For example:

Indiana Civil War Records. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 44 FHL films beginning with 1543599; computer number 562194.) The cards are in alphabetical order. The originals are located at the Indiana State Archives at Indianapolis. The cards often provide the man's age at enlistment (birth year is sometimes given), physical description (color of eyes and hair, and height), nativity (place of birth), occupation, his company and rank, when he enlisted, length of service, date and place

mustered in, date and place mustered out, or death date if he died in the service.

United States Adjutant General's Office. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Indiana.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1964. (FHL films 881722-807; computer number 323049.) This provides the name of the soldier, his rank, and unit. This information can be used to obtain copies of the federal service and pension records, which are available only at the National Archives.

The compiled Civil War service and pension records for Indiana have not been filmed, but are available at the National Archives. There is an index to Civil War soldiers' and widows' pensions:

General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934 (FHL computer number 245945.) This is cited fully in the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118).

Indiana Substitutes Hired for Civil War. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (FHL film 1556875; computer number 562476.) This alphabetical index has cards containing the name of the man who did the hiring, the name of the person he hired, and the company and regiment of the hired man. The original records are at the Indiana State Archives.

Indiana Adjutant General. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana.* 8 vols. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1989. (FHL films 1703855-857; computer number 609697; fiche 6334461-67; computer number 495252.) These volumes contain detailed information on the Indiana volunteer units. Volumes 2-8 contain rosters of officers and men by regiment and give the soldier's name, with date, place, and cause of death in the war. Use the indexes listed above to find the person's regiment.

Funk, Arville L. *Hoosiers in the Civil War.* Chicago: Adams Press, 1967. (FHL book 977.2 M2f; computer number 240218.) This contains Civil War historical information, maps of Civil War battles, and a list of the men from Indiana units who died in the Andersonville prison.

A book containing brief regimental histories for all Indiana regiments, together with a listing of diaries, letters, certificates, and other manuscripts pertaining to each regiment is:

Turner, Ann. *Guide to Indiana Civil War Manuscripts.* Indianapolis: Indiana Civil War

Centennial Commission, 1965. (FHL book 977.2 M23; computer number 798380.) This book lists regiments (6–152) and batteries (3–26). There is no index.

Unit histories of many Indiana regiments are on microfilm at the Family History Library. They often contain biographical information about soldiers of the unit. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - MILITARY HISTORY - CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865
INDIANA - MILITARY RECORDS - CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

Indiana Commission on Public Records (Indianapolis, Indiana). *Indiana Legion, 1861-1865, Index of Soldiers*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 5 FHL films beginning with 1571078; computer number 562413.) This card index was prepared by the Work Projects Administration (WPA) and is at the Indiana State Archives. The Indiana Legion was a Civil War state militia. The index cards provide the soldier's name, regiment, duration of enlistment, dates of enrollment and mustering in, county, age, physical description, and date and location of discharge.

The following records are at the Indiana State Archives:

- **Veteran Enrollments (1913–1922).** An act passed in 1913 required township trustees to enumerate all persons living within the township who served in the army or navy during the Mexican, Civil, or Spanish-American wars, or who served in one or more enlistments in the U.S. Army or state national guard units. Later, this included World War I veterans. The law was repealed in 1922. The Indiana State Archives has seven 16-mm rolls, arranged alphabetically by county, thereafter by township, then by year. These begin with Indiana State Archives reel #3625. The records show name, company, regiment, residence, physical condition, and, for deceased veterans, the names of widows and orphans. These microfilms are not at the Family History Library.
- **Veterans' Grave Registrations.** The Work Projects Administration (WPA) prepared indexes, by county, for 51 of Indiana's 92 counties. The records are alphabetical by county and are at the Indiana State Archives. These are for Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I veterans. They are on cards, and have not been microfilmed. Cards are still being added to the file. There are over 100,000 cards showing name and cemetery.

• **Enrollment Lists of Draft of 1862.** These records list all white men between ages 18 and 45. One set has the names of those men already enlisted, and the other mentions men who were eligible to enlist. The two sets of lists are arranged alphabetically by county, then township. They provide name, age, occupation, and deferment information. A few of these records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under the county of residence.

• **Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Records of Civil War Veterans.** By 1890 about 40 percent of the Union's Civil War veterans were members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The descriptive books of each GAR post usually indicate each member's name, age, rank, birthplace, residence, occupation, and enlistment and discharge information. The Indiana State Archives has the GAR records and a reference guide that can help you find the name of the post that may have been established in a particular town. The Family History Library has some of these records. The following book lists the posts alphabetically by town:

Carnahan, J. Worth. *History of the Easel-Shaped Monument and a Key to the Principles and Objects of the Grand Army of the Republic and Its Co-workers . . . Together With a List of All the G.A.R. Posts in the United States, Alphabetically Arranged by Towns, With Time of Meeting, etc...* Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1992. (FHL film 1760243; computer number 652582.) This is a microfilm of the original book published in Chicago by Dux Publishing in 1893.

Soldiers' Home Records. There is a federal National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Marion, Grant County, Indiana. The home is for veterans of various wars. The historical registers for 1890 to 1931 and an index for the same years are on the following microfilms:

United States. Veterans Administration. *Registers of Veterans at National Homes of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866–1937*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 282 FHL films; the Marion County, Indiana, home is on 14 FHL films beginning with 1571237; computer number 508537.) The index is on FHL film 1571582. The historical registers usually list birthplace, age, height, religion, occupation, residence, marital status, name and address of nearest relative, service history, pension, and date of admission information.

There is also a state-operated Indiana Veterans' Home, located at Lafayette, Tippecanoe County,

since about 1878. It cares for veterans and their spouses. The records are at the Indiana State Archives, and you can write to them for information.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home Records.
See the "Orphans and Orphanages" section of this outline.

Indiana Militia Records (1872–1896)

For the period between the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, the Indiana State Militia was active. Records for 1872 to 1896 are available from the Indiana State Archives. The "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline has the address. These records are not available at the Family History Library.

Spanish-American War (1898)

See the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) for nationwide indexes.

For Indiana, the following published record is available:

Record of Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, 1898–1899.

Indianapolis: W. B. Burford, 1900. (FHL film 1033588 item 3; computer number 39598.) This book contains the names of soldiers, with their rank, residence, date of enlistment in 1898, and remarks, such as date mustered out or date of death. Pages 363–64 list those who died in 1898 during or following the war. The book is not indexed, but is arranged by regiment, then company, and then sometimes alphabetically by name.

The Indiana State Archives has Spanish-American War volunteer records.

World War I (1917–1918)

World War I Indiana Enrollment Cards, 1919. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1990. (On 35 FHL films beginning with 1674855; computer number 598725.) These enrollment cards were prepared in 1919, and are arranged alphabetically for the entire state. They were filmed at the Indiana State Archives. These records provide the soldier's name, army serial number, race, residence, city of birth, birth date or age, city and date of induction, organizations served in, grades in service, engagements, wounds or other injuries received in action, dates of overseas service, discharge or demobilization date, and percent disabled on date of discharge.

World War I draft registration cards for men ages 18 to 45 may list address, birth date, birthplace, race, nationality, citizenship, and next of kin. Not all registrants served in the war. For Indiana's cards, see:

United States. Selective Service System. *Indiana, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918.* National Archives Microfilm Publications, M1509. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987–1988. (On 115 FHL films, beginning with 1439777; computer number 756741.) To find an individual's registration card, it helps to know his name and residence at the time of registration. The cards are arranged alphabetically by county, within the county by draft board, and then alphabetically by surname within each draft board.

Most counties had only one board; large cities had more. Finding an ancestor's street address in a city directory will help you determine the board number if he lived in a large city. A map of Indianapolis has been prepared that shows the draft board registration district boundaries. The cities listed in the map are in alphabetical order. For a copy of this map, see:

United States. Selective Service System. *List of World War One Draft Board Maps.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives. (FHL film 1498803; computer number 702779).

For a list of soldiers who died in World War I, see:

Gold Star Honor Roll: A Record of Indiana Men and Women Who Died in the Service of the United States and the Allied Nations in the World War, 1914–1918. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1990. (FHL film 1673274 item 3; computer number 611236.) This contains a photograph and brief biographical sketch of each person, giving name of parents, birthplace, occupation, service record, death date and place, and burial place. These records are at the Indiana State Archives. There is a full name index at the end of the film.

Many recruits for the Polish Army in France were enlisted during 1917 to 1918 in Indiana and other states with large Polish populations. A record of these enlistments is found in:

United States (With Some from Ontario, Canada) Recruits for the Polish Army in France, 1917–1919: States Represented Most Frequently are New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Connecticut, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island,

Delaware, Nebraska, & Kansas. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1995. (On 11 FHL films beginning with 1993525; computer number 771935.) Before each group of records there is an alphabetical index which indicates the page number of the person's form. Form A, the Application of Volunteer, gives the date, recruiting station, name of the volunteer, his street and city address, civil status, number of children, citizenship status, age, weight, height, when he will be ready to depart, signature, the date they were sent to the Recruiting Center, and name of the officer or recruiting sergeant. The records are in Polish. Form C contains more genealogical information, but does appear to have been microfilmed. The Polish Genealogical Society has created indexes to the above forms. The indexes are available on the Internet at: www.pgsa.org/haller.htm.

World War I Nurses Enrollment Cards, Indiana. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991. (FHL film 1683687; computer number 640363.) This card file is arranged in alphabetical order by surname, given name, residence, birth date and place, appointment date to nurse, promotions, organizations and staff assignments, engagements, wounds received, overseas service, remarks, and date of discharge.

World War I Armed Forces Enrollment, U.S. Navy, Indiana, 1917–1918. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992. (On 5 FHL films beginning with 1831961; computer number 717809.) The file cards include name, service number, place enlisted, date enlisted, age at entrance, service history, rank, discharge date and place, and home address.

World War II (1941–1945) and Korean Conflict (1950–1953)

For information about these wars, see the *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118).

Vietnam War (1961 to 1973)

The State of Indiana, Vietnam Casualties List by County: List of Names Reported From January 1, 1961 through March 31, 1973. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1985. (FHL film 1428710 item 3; computer number 479751.) This also includes a list of deaths due to causes other than war.

For a bibliography of books about Indiana military and pension records, see: Miller, Carolynne L. *Indiana Sources for Genealogical Research in the Indiana State Library* described in the "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline.

Military and veterans records pertaining to Indiana are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - MILITARY RECORDS
INDIANA - MILITARY RECORDS - [WAR OF . . .]
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - MILITARY RECORDS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - SOCIETIES

MINORITIES

Learn the history of the ethnic, racial, and religious groups of your ancestors. The background of these groups often reveals clues about where they originated, why they moved, and where they settled. Their stories also add depth and richness to your family history.

You can find members of minority groups in most of the same records as all other Americans, so start in the same places you would search for everyone else. You may also find a few records created especially about a particular group.

Some records and histories of African Americans, Belgians, Dutch, German Americans, and Mennonites are at the Family History Library.

People of African Descent

There were many African Americans in Indiana from the early 1800s. Many were free persons. In 1850 the federal government passed laws making life very hard for free blacks, and at that time many left for Canada. About 1852 there were approximately 3,000 free African Americans in Indiana.

The following books and periodicals contain histories, bibliographies, and essays about African Americans in Indiana:

Gibbs, Wilma L., ed. *Indiana's African-American Heritage: Essays from Black History News & Notes*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1994. (FHL book 977.2 F2i; computer number 720338.) This contains many insightful articles on education, culture, women, and history and includes some biographical sketches of noteworthy African Americans.

Thornbrough, Emma Lou. *The Negro in Indiana Before 1900: A Study of a Minority*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1993. (FHL book 977.2 F2t; computer number 720337.) This book details the population changes and social history of African Americans in Indiana.

Robbins, Coy D., comp. *Indiana Negro Registers, 1852-1865*. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1994. (FHL book 977.2 F2r; computer number 717428.) The lists are alphabetical by county and give name, age, physical description, place of birth, residence, names of witnesses, and date registered. This book includes records of 2,138 free African Americans in 15 counties: Bartholomew, Floyd, Franklin, Gibson, Harrison, Hendricks, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Knox, Martin, Ohio, Orange, Switzerland, and Washington. The Family History Library has microfilms of these records from Floyd, Henry, and Knox counties. These are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - SLAVERY AND BONDAGE

Beginning in 1877, the state census enumerations listed the name and age of white male residents 21 or over and a separate list of names of African American males 21 or over. These names are listed under the heading "Negro". A few fragments of the 1877 census are at the Indiana State Archives. These are not on microfilm at the Family History Library. County offices might have the original records.

Index to the Blacks, Mulattos, and Indians, 1870 Federal Population Census of Indiana. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987. (On 5 FHL films beginning with 1509480; computer number 561325.) The names are listed alphabetically.

Index to the Blacks, Mulattos, and Indians, 1880 Federal Census of Indiana. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987. (On 8 FHL films beginning with 1509284 item 2; computer number 561354.) The names are listed alphabetically.

Other Minorities

Taylor, Robert M. Jr. and Connie A. McBirney, eds. *Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1996. (FHL book 977.2 F2p; computer number 771823.) This 703-page book gives the background history of 30 ethnic groups.

For a listing of books about minorities, such as the African Americans, Belgians, Dutch, German Americans, and Mennonites, see the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - MINORITIES

NATIVE RACES

Start your search for records of an American Indian ancestor in other records since Indians are often found in the same records as all other Americans. After you finish those records, turn to records specifically about Indians. Opportunities for genealogical research for American Indians are good because more government records have been created for Indians than for any other ethnic group. The Family History Library is beginning to expand its American Indian collection. Many Indian records must still be obtained from their original archive or library.

It is important to study the history of the tribe, such as migration patterns, marriage and naming customs, and affiliations with government agencies or churches. Because some tribes moved several times, records about them may be in many locations. If you have evidence of Indian ancestry, there are some unique records you can use. Note, however, that many traditions of Indian ancestry are unfounded. Before you can effectively search American Indian records, you should:

- Identify a specific ancestor who was Indian and learn where the ancestor lived.
- Identify his or her tribe.
- Study the history of the tribe.

Among the major tribes that lived in what is now Indiana were the Delaware, Kickapoo, Miami, Mound Builders, Piankashaw, Potawatomi, Shawnee, and Wea. After 1794, treaties were made that opened up large areas of land for settlement. At the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, the Indians were defeated, and white settlements then proceeded at an increased rate. By the 1840s, most of the Indians had moved westward to other lands, either voluntarily or by force.

American Indian Sources

Census indexes are available that list the American Indians in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. See the "Minorities" section above for these sources.

Other sources are:

Beckwith, Hiram Williams. *The Illinois and Indiana Indians*. New York: Arno Press, 1975. (FHL book 970.1 B389i; fiche 6087719; computer number 212629.) This book gives histories of the various tribes in Indiana.

Rafert, Stewart. "American-Indian Genealogical Research in the Midwest: Resources and

Perspectives." *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 76 (September 1988): 212-24. (FHL book 973 B2ng; computer number 209748.) This article mentions useful local, county, and federal records to search for information on Americans Indians.

In the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog many American Indian records are listed under:

INDIANA - NATIVE RACES

See also the Family History Library Catalog's Subject Search under the name of the tribe, for example:

DELAWARE INDIANS
MIAMI INDIANS
SHAWNEE INDIANS

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Naturalization proceedings have been handled by local, state, and federal courts. These records include declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, and certificates of citizenship. Naturalization records before 1906 may give port of arrival and date, and sometimes the date and place of birth. After 1906 they usually provide the person's name, the name of his or her spouse and children, with their birth dates and places, name of the ship, and date and place of arrival. In Indiana no naturalization proceedings are known to exist prior to 1807; from 1807 to 1813, the county Court of Common Pleas granted citizenship upon petition. Since statehood, the following courts handled naturalization matters: Circuit Court (1814-1960s), Probate Court (1829-1852), Court of Common Pleas, (1853-1873), and Superior Courts (1871-1960s). The Indiana Supreme Court also naturalized people from 1856 to 1906. Many local courts stopped naturalizing as a result of a 1926 federal law and turned this duty over to the appropriate federal district court. Since jurisdiction was held concurrently in the counties, you should seek the order books and files of each court in existence at the time of search.

Naturalization declarations and petitions have been a part of the regular proceedings of the court and are found in the order book. As early as 1826, Franklin County began recording declarations in separate ledgers. Most counties followed suit by the mid-1850s. Pleadings filed with declarations and petitions were frequently filed with the regular case files of the court. All naturalization records are currently being transferred to the Indiana State Archives; about 60 counties have done so. Archive

workers have abstracted many of these and placed them on the Internet. For trial court naturalization records, including those after 1906, contact the Indiana State Archives.

Prior to 1906. The Family History Library has microfilms of naturalization records from many counties. For instance, for residents of Indianapolis and Marion County, see:

Marion County (Indiana). Clerk of the Circuit Court. *Naturalization Records, Declaration and Intention, 1879-1927*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1965. (On 8 FHL films beginning with 461066; computer number 365660.) These include indexes for 1892 to 1906 on film 461072 and for 1843 to 1929 on film 540241.

The Indiana Historical Society has published an index from records that were compiled by the Work Projects Administration:

An Index to Indiana Naturalization Records Found in Various Order Books of the Ninety-two Local Courts Prior to 1907. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1981. (FHL book 977.2 P42i; fiche 6087744; computer number 253571.) This book contains over 42,000 names gathered from naturalization records from circuit court, court of common pleas, superior court, and probate order books located in each county. The book gives the person's name, county, court, volume, page, and, generally, the year. The indexes were prepared by workers who were not well-trained in reading the handwriting, so there may be spelling errors.

Soundex, 1840-1950. The Family History Library has microfilms of a Soundex index to naturalization petitions from 1840 to 1950:

United States. District Court (Illinois: Northern District). *Soundex Index to Naturalization Petitions for U. S. District & Circuit Courts, Northern District of Illinois and Immigration and Naturalization Service District 9, 1840-1950*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 183 FHL films, beginning with film 1432001; computer number 161074.) This index is for the following northwest Indiana counties: Benton, Fulton, Jasper, Lake, La Porte, Marshall, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, and Starke.

After 1906. For naturalization records after 1906, also contact the National Archives-Great Lakes Region (Chicago). That office has files from the U.S. District Courts, Northern District (1906-1948). They have records of the U.S. District Court, Southern District, which includes declarations of intention (1906-1948), petitions

(1908–1948), and naturalization (1918–1925). See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline for the address.

You may also visit a federal office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to request files from Washington, D.C. The Washington, D.C. office has an index to naturalization (1906–1956). See the “Naturalization and Citizenship” section of the *United States Research Outline* for the address.

Naturalization records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers provide valuable information for family historians. They publish notices of marriage, divorce, death, funerals, obituaries, and probate matters. Since about 1880 they may also publish birth notices. Notices include the names of the persons involved, dates, and places. Marriage and death notices may contain maiden names, names of parents, and names of other living relatives. Legal notices, such as the settlement of estates, appointment of guardians, filing for divorce, coroner inquests, delinquent tax lists, and other legal advertising, can be of great help, especially when a fire destroyed the records in the courthouse. Newspapers also include local and national news, advertisements for commodities, and advertisements for services. All of this material can help to add substance to a family history.

Inventory on Internet. The Indiana Division of the Indiana State Library has the state's largest newspaper collection. They have many newspapers on microfilm and an index of names and obituaries in Indianapolis newspapers since 1898. Their newspaper microfilms are available through interlibrary loan. For a county-by-county inventory of their 16,500 reels of Indiana newspaper microfilms, see their Internet site:

[www.state.lib.in.us/www/indiana/
newspapers/hold/html](http://www.state.lib.in.us/www/indiana/newspapers/hold/html)

Printed Inventories. A guide for locating newspapers published from 1804 to 1980 is:

Miller, John W. *Indiana Newspaper Bibliography: Historical Accounts of All Indiana Newspapers Published from 1804 to 1980 and Locational Information for All Available Copies, Both Original and Manuscript*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982. (FHL book 977.2 B32m; fiche 6087603; computer number 218482.) The newspapers are listed by county and then by town. The history of the newspaper is given along with the names of the repositories or libraries that keep original or microfilm copies. There is also an index to the towns, editors, and publishers.

To identify microfilms you can order on interlibrary loan through your local public library, see also the “Newspapers” section of the *United States Research Outline for Newspapers in Microform: United States, 1948–1983*. This includes newspapers published from the early 1700s to 1983.

For a list of newspaper indexes, see:

“Indexes and Abstracts of Indiana Newspapers at Indiana State Library.” *The Hoosier Genealogist* 36, no. 1 (March 1996): 1–28. (FHL book 977.2 B2h; computer number 224685.) This lists 229 indexes or abstracts by county, then by the name of the newspaper. Shows Indiana State Library call numbers, authors, titles, a brief description of what is indexed or abstracted, years covered, and citations to the original source.

In the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog, you will find newspapers listed under:

INDIANA - NEWSPAPERS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - NEWSPAPERS
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - NEWSPAPERS

ORPHANS AND ORPHANAGES

Indiana maintains a state children's home at Knightstown, Henry County. This home opened about 1868 and cares for the children of any veteran who has died. The records, such as yearly reports of the children living at the home, are at the Indiana State Archives. The admission *books* contain the name of the child, birth date, names of parents, father's military history and admission date, guardian or relative, and remarks. Admission *applications* contain the name of the child, name of the person making the application, town, country, and state of child's residence, sex, color, birth date, father, father's military record, mother's maiden name, mother's present name, names and addresses of siblings, why admission was sought,

and physician's certificate. About 6,800 orphans are listed in the records from 1868 to 1949. For indexes see:

Staff of the Indiana State Archives and Ruth Dorrel. "Index to Admission Records, Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home." *The Hoosier Genealogist* 36-37. (FHL book 977.2 B2h; computer number 224685.) This contains the following admissions:

1868-1889 (v. 36, no. 2 [June 1996]: 65-87)

1890-1899 (v. 36, no. 3 [Sept. 1996]: 129-62)

1900-1909 (v. 36, no. 4 [Dec. 1996]: 193-216)

1910-1919 (v. 37, no. 1 [Jan. 1997]: 1-25)

1920-1929 (v. 37, no. 2 [June 1997]: 65-84)

1930-1939 (v. 37, no. 3 [Sept. 1997]: 129-58)

1940-1949 (v. 37, no. 4 [Dec. 1997]: 193-215)

Each index shows whether an entry is found in admission books, applications, or both, and the child's name, county, and admission date.

PERIODICALS

Most family history periodicals reprint copies of local sources of genealogical value pertaining to people of the region. These may include genealogies, historical background, maps, information about local records and archives, queries, census records, transcripts of family Bibles, church records, court records, cemetery records, land records, obituaries, and wills. The Family History Library has copies of many periodicals, but some issues may be missing.

The major genealogical periodicals and magazines for Indiana research are listed below. Many of them have indexes that are either published separately or that are included in each volume.

Genealogy. 1973-1986. Published by the Genealogy Section, Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202. (FHL book 977.2 B2gi; computer number 209107.) This publication ended in 1986.

The Hoosier Genealogist. 1961-. Published by the Genealogy Section, Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202. (FHL book 977.2 B2h; computer number 224685.) This contains abstracts of such things as Bible, marriage, probate, land, and tax records for the

state of Indiana. It is indexed for 1961 to 1983 by:

Wolfe, Barbara Schull. *Index, Hoosier Genealogist, 1961-1983*. Indianapolis: Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 1984. (FHL book 977.2 B2h index; computer number 534688.) There is a subject and a name index, but not every name is indexed.

The Hoosier Journal of Ancestry. 1969-. Published by N.K. Sexton, P.O. Box 33, Little York, IN 47139. (FHL book 977.2 B2hj; computer number 4082.) This includes abstracts or transcripts of marriage, cemetery, Bible, census, probate, and Civil War veterans records and family genealogies. Each volume is indexed. Some years are also indexed in:

Hamilton Computer Service. *Superior Index to the Hoosier Journal of Ancestry, Query Column*. Park City, Utah: n.p., 1980. (FHL book 977.2 Bhj index; fiche 6046609; computer number 14025.) Includes over 4,000 index entries.

Indiana Genealogical Society Newsletter. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Indiana Genealogical Society, 1989-. (FHL book 977.2 D25i; computer number 560773.) This has queries from members of the Indiana Genealogical Society. The queries mention the name of the ancestor, the spouse, and often contain birth, marriage, and death information, as well as the name and address of the submitter.

Indiana Genealogist. 1990-. Published by the Indiana Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 10507, Ft. Wayne, IN 46825-0507. (FHL book 977.2 D25ig; computer number 82581.) This includes how-to articles about Indiana research and abstracts of various kinds of records.

Indiana Magazine of History. 1905-. Bloomington, Ind.: Department of History, Indiana University. (FHL book 977.2 B2im; vols. 2-46 on 15 FHL films starting with 873892; computer number 67173.) Articles are about Indiana history and records, including newspapers, schools, churches, politics, businesses, and people. There are three sets of indexes. Each set of indexes lists names not found in the others:

Indiana Magazine of History General Index. Bloomington, Ind.: Department of History, Indiana University, 1930, 1958, 1982. (FHL book 977.2 B2im index; computer numbers 67173 and 513526.) This contains 25-year cumulative indexes of article subjects including many personal names for volumes

1-25 (about 7,000 entries), volumes 26-50 (about 25,000 entries), and volumes 51-75 (through 1979, about 22,000 entries). For indexes which emphasize genealogical articles, see:

Riker, Dorothy L., comp. *Genealogical Sources: Reprinted From the Genealogy Section, Indiana Magazine of History*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1979. (FHL book 977.2 D2rd; fiche 6049732; computer number 433897.) Reprints 85 articles appearing in the genealogy section between 1936 (v. 32) and 1960 (v. 56). Articles list marriages, wills, cemetery registers, Bible records, or family genealogies. Includes index of about 3,200 surnames--everyone listed in the book.

Wolfe, Barbara Schull. *Index of Genealogical Gleanings from Indiana Magazine of History*. N.p., 1977. (FHL book 977.2 B2im index; film 1421591 item 2; computer number 405774.) Index lists about 1,000 entries of article subjects including many personal names for volume 1 (1905) to volume 72 (1976).

Indiana Queries. 9 vols. Elk, Wa.: Pioneer Publications, 1987-1993. (FHL book 977.2 D25iq; computer number 484172.) Each volume has an every-name index. This source may help you find other persons who are researching ancestors in Indiana. It gives the names and addresses of submitters. It shows the name of the ancestor, the spouse, and, sometimes, the names of their children, with birth, marriage, and death information.

Midwestern Genealogy: From Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, Indianapolis, Indiana. 1983-. Published by Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, P. O. Box 46239, Indianapolis, IN 46239. (FHL book 977.2 D25m; computer number 304513.) The 1991 and 1992 issues contain lists of surnames of ancestors with the time period, county, state, and the submitter's name and address. Other years have abstracts of military records, census, and other records of several states, including Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

Southern Indiana Genealogical Society Quarterly. 1980-. New Albany, Ind.: Southern Indiana Genealogical Society. 1980. Published by the society, P. O. Box 665, New Albany, IN 47151-0665. (FHL book 977.2 D25q; computer number 39360.) The January issues include lists of ancestors of members. It also includes queries, abstracts of such things as military, cemetery, naturalization, and Bible records of seven southern Indiana counties: Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Perry, Scott, and Washington. Each issue is indexed.

Sycamore Leaves. 1971-1991. Published by the Wabash Valley Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 85, Terre Haute, IN 47808-0085. (FHL book 977.23 B2s; computer number 223834.) This includes family histories, queries, and abstracts of cemetery records, probate records, naturalization records, and Bible records.

The Tri-State Packet. 1977-. Published by the Tri-State Genealogical Society, c/o Willard Library, 21 1st Ave., Evansville, IN 47710. (FHL book 977 D25t; computer number 65889.) This covers Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana. Articles are about research and records of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, including obituaries, censuses, and church records.

Nationwide Indexes. For nationwide indexes to these and other family history periodicals, see:

PERiodical Source Index (PERSI). Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1987-. (FHL book 973 D25per; fiche 6016863 set of 40 (1847-1985); fiche 6016864 set of 15 (1986-1990); computer number 658308.) Indexes thousands of English-language and French-Canadian family history periodicals. Annual indexes have been published yearly since 1986. The two sets of microfiche index articles and records about Indiana for 1847 to 1990, whereas the compact disc indexes them for 1847 to 1996. The *PERiodical Source Index* is also available at no extra charge to subscribers to the www.ancestry.com web site. For further details see the *PERiodical Source Index Resource Guide* (34119).

See the *United States Research Outline* for other indexes.

Periodicals are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - PERIODICALS
INDIANA - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS
INDIANA - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - PERIODICALS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - PERIODICALS
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS
INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS

PROBATE RECORDS

Indiana probate records exist since 1790. Probate records may not give an exact death date, but the death most often occurred within a few months of the date of probate. Wills usually mention the names of heirs and frequently specify how those heirs are related. Names of children may be given, as well as married names of daughters. See the *United States Research Outline* for more information about probate records.

Until statehood, the following courts had jurisdiction: Probate Court (1790–1805), Orphans Court (1795–1805), Court of Common Pleas (1806–1813), and Circuit Court (1814–1816). Wills were to be recorded in separate ledgers (1807–1816). After statehood, the Circuit Court (1817–1830), had probate jurisdiction, but separate ledgers rarely were kept, especially prior to 1825, and most courts mixed probate proceedings with other court actions. While many courts began keeping separate probate ledgers in 1825, the primary ledger was called a “Record of Last Wills and Testamentary”. Many wills were recorded here and, upon rebinding, were called “Will Records.” Not all wills, however, were recorded in this ledger.

In 1829 a separate Probate Court was legislated and, with it, separate Probate Order Books. This court was replaced in 1853 with the Court of Common Pleas. It was abolished in 1873 and its jurisdiction was transferred to the Circuit Court. Many Order Books continued sequential numbering. For most counties, the court with probate jurisdiction has been the Circuit Court. Certain exceptions exist. Superior Courts in Lake, LaPorte and Porter counties, for example, have had probate jurisdiction since 1899, and separate Probate Courts were created in Marion (1907), Vanderburgh (1919), and St. Joseph (1945) counties.

Statewide Indexes

A statewide index to the names of persons who left wills in Indiana through 1880 is available in:

Franklin, Charles M. *Index to Indiana Wills: Phase 1, through 1850; Phase 2, 1850 through 1880.* 2 vols. Indianapolis: Heritage House, 1986-1987. (FHL book 977.2 P22f; computer number 423729.) This provides name, year, county, volume, and page.

Probate Record Inventories

Lists of wills and will abstracts for many counties are found in:

Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material from the Hoosier Genealogist, cited in the “For Further Reading” section near the end of this outline, includes over 175,000 indexed names.

Moudy, Vera Mae (Ginder). *Directory, Wills and Estate Information in Genealogy Dept., Indiana State Library*. Indianapolis: Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 1981. (FHL book 977.2 P23m; computer number 516094.) This is a county-by-county list of books and films at the Indiana State Library.

Availability of Probate Records

The Family History Library has microfilmed Probate Order Books and Probate Complete Order Books for over half of the counties in Indiana. Do not overlook the Complete, or Final, Probate Order Book. When an estate was settled, the clerk copied into these ledgers all the original papers, including bonds, wills, inventories, sale bills, settlements, and distribution of assets. Following is an example of the types of records that are filmed. These Franklin County records are on Family History Library microfilms:

Will Records (1813–1925)

Probate Order Books (1811–1920)

Probate Complete Order Books (1830–1869)

Estate inventories (1811–1831)

Partition records (1860–1872)

Probate fee book (1831–1839)

Probate records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - PROBATE RECORDS

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - PROBATE RECORDS

PUBLIC RECORDS

Many records created by local and state governments do not fit into the categories used in this outline. Records of state licensing and certification bureaus, mayors, commissioners, overseers of the poor, and care of schools are examples of government sources that may give genealogical information not contained in other records. Some collections that contain a variety of records, such as land, history, tax, court, or other records, may be classified as “public records.”

County commissioners’ records began when a county was organized. They record the

administrative functions for the county and list names and dates of county residents involved in petitioning for roads and bridges, licensing, care of the poor, pauper burial payments, jurors, payment of coroner inquests, payment of bounties, and appointments. Some of these records are on microfilm at the Family History Library.

Other Indiana public records include apprentice records, which record children bound to a master to learn a trade; county payment of indigent soldiers (beginning in 1889); and petitions for incorporation of towns, including town censuses.

Public records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - PUBLIC RECORDS SCHOOLS

Beginning in 1843, Indiana had an enumeration of children aged 5 to 21. Until 1853, the district was the Congressional Township and the enumeration was filed, ultimately, with the State Treasurer, who by statute was the State Superintendent of Schools. These enumerations are at the Indiana State Archives. From 1853 to 1932, the district was the Civil Township and initially children aged 7 to 17 were listed. Later this was expanded to children aged 6 to 21. Beginning in 1901, the enumeration listed each child's name, month and year of birth. Surviving original enumerations can be found in courthouses, local historical societies, and the Indiana State Archives. The Family History Library has microfilmed some of them. An example of school enumerations is:

Bartholomew County (Indiana). Superintendent of Schools. *Enumeration for School Purposes, 1885-1924*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987. (On 11 FHL films beginning with 1514224 items 2-4; computer number 552327.)

School records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - SCHOOLS

SOCIETIES

There are many types of societies that can help with your family history research. Genealogical, historical, lineage, veterans and ethnic societies, family associations, and fraternal organizations are especially helpful to family historians because of the records and resources they collect, transcribe, and publish. See the "Societies" section in the *United States Research Outline* for directories to help locate county and state societies.

Genealogical and historical societies often maintain a genealogical file for historical families of the area and may sponsor publications like those cited in the "Genealogy" and "Periodicals" sections of this outline. County genealogical societies and county historical societies help family historians by collecting information about residents in their area. The addresses of the state genealogical and state historical society are listed in the "Archives and Libraries" section of this outline.

Lineage societies, such as the DAR, Colonial Dames, General Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution, require members to prove they are descended from certain people, such as colonists or soldiers. The applications for membership in these societies are preserved, and many are on microfilm at the Family History Library. In Indiana there are many members of national lineage societies described in the "Societies" section of the *United States Research Outline*.

An example of a publication by an Indiana lineage society is:

Mayflower Descendants, Lineages of the Indiana Society. Indianapolis: Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Indiana, 1977. (FHL book 977.2 D2s; computer number 243063.) This book is indexed and has lineages descending from Mayflower passengers to a person living in 1977. It contains the name of each ancestor in the direct line, with the name of the spouse and the marriage year. For the direct descendants it usually includes birth, marriage, and death information.

Veterans and ethnic organizations may have helpful records concerning their members. For example, Indiana had local units of the Grand Army of the Republic organized by Civil War veterans. Some of these records are on microfilm at the Family History Library. See the "Military Records" section of this outline for instructions about finding veterans records in the Family History Library Catalog.

Societies' records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - SOCIETIES
INDIANA - GENEALOGY - SOCIETIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - SOCIETIES
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - GENEALOGY - SOCIETIES

TAXATION

Tax lists are often used as substitutes for missing census records. In Indiana, few lists survive from before 1843 when a record called the Tax Duplicate was required to be kept. These records are maintained by the county treasurer. The records are arranged by taxing unit, usually by township and town or city, then grouped, generally, alphabetically by last name. The lists mention the person assessed for poll tax, the number of acres owned, the location of the land, the worth of chattels (property other than real estate), and the amount of the taxes. Some or all of these tax duplicates survive, but are usually in storage and are hard to access.

County Tax Lists. Some tax lists, from about 1843 to 1920, are on microfilm at the Family History Library. For example, the library has 57 rolls of Tippecanoe County tax records (1843–1876):

Tippecanoe County (Indiana). County Assessor. *Tax Record, 1843–1876*. Genealogical Society of Utah, 1971. (On 57 FHL films beginning with 872149; computer number 357783.) The lists are arranged by township, by year, then by first letter of the surname. The lists mention the persons assessed for poll tax, the number of acres owned, the location of the land, the worth of chattels, and the amount of the taxes.

Federal Tax Lists. The Internal Revenue assessment lists of Indiana, from 1862 to 1866, are on 42 microfilms available from the National Archives and are at the Family History Library:

United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. *Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for Indiana, 1862–1866*. Washington, D. C.: The National Archives, 1987. (On 42 FHL films starting with 1491004; computer number 484669.) The records are arranged by district, and then alphabetically by the first letter of the surname. There are 11 collection districts in Indiana. For a guidebook about these lists, see:

Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for Indiana, 1862–1866. National Archives Microfilm Publications, M0765. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service General Services Administration, 1971. (FHL book 977.2 A1 no. 24; computer number 244492.) This describes the county, collection district number, and roll number of lists. It includes annual, monthly, and special lists.

Printed Tax Lists. Some books have been published that include tax lists. For example:

Darlington, Jane Eaglesfield. *Indiana Tax Lists*. 2 vols. N.p.: J. E. Darlington, 1990. (FHL book 977.2 R4d; computer number 612525.) These volumes have tax lists from about 20 counties, from 1820 to the 1840s. See the Family History Library Catalog description of this book for a listing of the counties. Each volume is indexed.

Veterans Lists. County assessors used the tax lists of 1886, 1890, and 1894 to prepare lists of veterans. You can study the enrollment lists of those three years and see which veterans were on tax lists. There is a statewide index to the lists. See the War of 1812 portion of the “Military Records” section of this outline for the *Index to Indiana Enrollments of Soldiers, Their Widows and Orphans, 1886, 1890, and 1894*.

Taxation records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - TAXATION

INDIANA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - TAXATION

VITAL RECORDS

City and County Records of Births and Deaths

A few Indiana cities began keeping vital records in the 1870s. In 1882, the State Board of Health requested each county to register births and deaths.

The Work Projects Administration (WPA) extracted and compiled the birth, marriage, and death records, usually to 1920. These are arranged first by county, and then alphabetically by surname. The original typescripts are at the Indiana State Library. The Family History Library has microfilms of these records. The birth index provides the name of the child, its father's name, mother's maiden name, sex, color, date of birth, book, and page. The death index gives the name of the deceased, sex, color, age at death, date of death, place of death, book, and page.

State Records of Births and Deaths

The statewide registration of vital statistics began in October 1899 for deaths and in 1907 for births, and was generally complied with by 1917. The Family History Library has not obtained copies of the certificates; but the Library does have indexes to county birth and death records (see paragraph above). Records of births that occurred within the last 75 years are only available to the individual or a member of his immediate family. Death records to the present date are available to all researchers.

For copies of birth or death records, write to the local health department or:

Vital Records Office
Department of Health
P.O. Box 7125
Indianapolis, IN 46206-7125
Telephone: 317-233-2700
Fax: 317-233-7210

You may order records by telephone if you have a major credit card.

Fees for obtaining copies of the state's records are listed on several Internet genealogical web sites and in:

Where to Write for Vital Records: Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces. Hyattsville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1993. Copies of this booklet are available at the Family History Library and at Family History Centers. The booklet can also be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9328. The booklet is also included on the Family History Library's *SourceGuide* compact disc, and on the FamilySearch Internet Genealogy Service at www.familysearch.org. You can also write to the Indiana Vital Records Office (address above) for current information.

Delayed registrations of births are found in the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office. Registrations began in July 1941, and although the law is still in effect, most registrations occurred in the 1940s. They may contain information on births that occurred as early as the 1870s. Certificates for births that were originally not recorded were granted after a petition was filed with the court. These registrations may also contain births of people born outside of the county and even those outside of the U.S. Contact the clerk for copies. The Family History Library has microfilms of delayed birth registrations for more than 60 counties. For example:

Indiana. Circuit Court (Marshall County). *Delayed Birth Records, 1941-1971*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1989. (FHL film 1651781 items 2-4; computer number 575081.)

Transcripts of many Indiana vital records, including over 175,000 indexed names, are published in *Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material from the Hoosier Genealogist*, cited in the "For Further Reading" section near the end of this outline.

Marriages

There was no state-level registration of marriages until 1958. The State Board of Health published these records annually from 1958 to 1965 and the Family History Library has them for 1960 and 1964 (see below). The Genealogy Division of the Indiana State Library has microfilm indexes of the records from 1958 to the present.

Since 1807, these records have been kept by the Clerk of the Circuit Court. While some records have been destroyed, the records generally date from the organization of the county. For copies, write to the clerk in the county where the license was issued.

The Work Projects Administration extracted and compiled the marriage records, usually to 1920. They are arranged by county, then alphabetically by the name of the bride or groom. They contain the name of the bride or groom, name of spouse, date of birth (after 15 April 1905), color, date of marriage, book, and page. From 1 January 1882 to about 1920, there is often a separate supplemental record (marriage application) that provides the name of the person, father's given name, mother's maiden name, sex, color, age at next birthday, date of marriage, book, and page. The Family History Library has microfilms of many marriage records. For example:

United States. Work Projects Administration (Indiana). *Index to Marriage Record, Marion County, 1822-1920*. Indianapolis: Indiana State Library, 1983. (FHL films 1323322 item 2 to 1323324; computer number 475306.)

Published indexes of Indiana marriages for 1960 and 1964 are available at the Family History Library.

Indiana Marriage Index. Indianapolis: Indiana State Board of Health, 1960, 1964. (FHL book 977.2 V22in 1960 2 vols.; fiche 6105310-311; computer number 678938; and FHL book 977.2 V22in 1964; computer number 698643.) These indexes are only for the years 1960 and 1964.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of marriage records from most counties.

From 1820 to 1940 members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) were not required to obtain a marriage license. See the Society of Friends church records for these marriages.

A book with early marriage records to 1825 is:

Indiana Marriages, Early to 1825: A Research Tool. Bountiful, Utah: Precision Indexing, 1991.

(FHL book 977.2 V22i; computer number 664275.) This lists the name of the groom, the bride, marriage date, and county and includes over 26,000 names.

Many marriage records from the early 1800s through the 1850s have been published in:

Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material from the Hoosier Genealogist, cited in the "For Further Reading" section near the end of this outline. This includes over 175,000 indexed names.

Marriage Index on Internet

The Indiana State Library's web site includes an index of 330,000 records of Indiana marriages through 1850. The address is:

www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/indiana/genealogy/mirr.html

The marriage index was compiled from many sources, including Quaker marriages found in Willard Heiss, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy: Abstracts of the Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana* (see the "Church Records" section in this outline). Since it is an index of records at the Indiana State Library, where not all marriage records are available, the list is *not* inclusive.

Marriage Indexes on Compact Disc

Marriage Records. [Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee]. Orem, Utah: Automated Archives, 1994. (FHL compact disc #9 number 2; computer number 683379.) This is not circulated to Family History Centers. It was formerly called *Hunting for Bears*. The Indiana marriage records range from 1800 to 1901; however, there are not many after 1860. This record includes marriages from 51 counties and is arranged by county and Soundex code. It shows names, county, and marriage dates.

Marriage Records, Early-1850. (Illinois, Indiana) Orem, Utah: Automated Archives, 1992. (FHL compact disc #9 part 228; computer number 683380.) This is not circulated to Family History Centers. It was compiled by Liahona Research. The records are from about 1800 to 1850. This record includes marriages from 83 counties and is arranged by county and Soundex code. It shows names, county, and marriage dates. This disc may include records with different time periods than the disc above.

Marriage Index on Floppy Disk

Indiana Marriages 1826 to 1850. Bountiful, Utah: Precision Indexing, 1995. (FHL floppy disk #7 parts 1-9 and supplement; computer number 572777.) This is not circulated to Family History Centers. It was compiled by Liahona Research. This can be searched by the name of the bride or the groom and includes about 10,000 names. The Indiana names from this index are the same as in the index above.

Coroner's Records

The Coroner's Office was established in 1788 during the Northwest Territory period and continued under Indiana's 1816 and 1851 Constitutions. The coroner investigated deaths whose causes were unknown or resulted from violence, and determined the cause of death. Coroner inquests were published in the local newspaper. Before 1879, few coroner's records survived. Beginning in 1879, the coroner was required to file a report with the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Many of these records survive.

Divorces

See the "Divorce Records" section in this outline.

Vital Records in the Family History Library Catalog

Birth, marriage, coroner, and death records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA - VITAL RECORDS
INDIANA, [COUNTY] - VITAL RECORDS

Guide to Vital Records

You can learn more about the history, contents, and availability of Indiana state and county birth, marriage, and death records in:

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Indiana. Indianapolis: Historical Records Survey, 1941. (FHL book 977.2 A5h; film 874046 item 5; fiche 6051202; computer number 252998.) This is designed to direct vital records researchers to the correct record series. It is divided into sections for births, marriages, deaths, and divorces and it is subdivided into state, county, and municipal sections. Counties are listed alphabetically, municipalities alphabetically thereunder. It describes the dates covered, number of volumes, arrangement, and 1941 fees for copies of each record.

VOTING REGISTERS

Poll books, which list voters yearly by precinct, have been preserved for some Indiana counties. They are not usually indexed. Until about 1933 these records may give date of birth and citizenship information. The Family History Library has a few of these county records. See also "Taxation" records, which usually list the person who was assessed a poll tax.

From 1912 to 1926, Indiana had a voter registration system for both primary and general elections. The County Auditor was custodian of the voter registration books that were created for each voting precinct. Until 1920, aliens who had filed their declaration of intention could vote in Indiana; detailed proof was required. Separate registration books were also kept for women after they were given the right to vote in 1920. Few of these registration books and application papers survive, although Franklin County has a nearly complete set, and many exist in Warren County. These remain in the courthouse. In 1933 the Clerk of the Circuit Court began registering voters; these records do not provide birth dates and citizenship data as the earlier records do.

Voting registers are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INDIANA, [COUNTY] - VOTING REGISTERS FOR FURTHER READING

These handbooks will give more detailed information about research and records of Indiana:

Beatty, John D. *Research in Indiana*. Arlington, Va.: National Genealogical Society, 1992. (FHL book 977.2 A1 no. 255; computer number 289626.) This contains helpful information about the major types of records in Indiana.

Carty, Mickey Dimon. *Searching in Indiana: A Reference Guide to Public and Private Records*. Costa Mesa, Calif.: ISC Publications, 1985. (FHL book 977.2 D23c; computer number 396385.) This book provides county-by-county information on schools, libraries, cemeteries, newspapers, recorders, clerks, adoption agencies, and professional researchers.

Eichholz, Alice, ed. *Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources*. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1992. (FHL book 973 D27rb 1992; computer number 594021.) This contains bibliographies and background information on history and ethnic

groups. It also contains maps and tables showing when each county was created.

Harter, Stuart. *Indiana Genealogy and Local History Sources Index*. Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Stuart Harter, 1985. (FHL book 977.2 D23h; computer number 418561.) This important source lists nearly 7,000 books, microfilms, and articles about Indiana. Sources for the state and all of the counties are mentioned. This is primarily a description of sources at the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, but sources at other locations are also mentioned.

Indiana Source Book: Genealogical Material from the Hoosier Genealogist. 8 vols. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1977-1982. (FHL book 977.2 D29h; computer number 99179.) This contains reprints of church, vital, probate, and other records from *The Hoosier Genealogist* magazine. Volumes 4-7 each have an every-name index. A cumulative index of 175,000 names from volumes 1-3 is:

Index, Indiana Source Books. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1983. (FHL book 977.2 D29h index; computer number 99179.) This lists name, volume, and page number.

Miller, Carolynne L. (Wendel). *Indiana Sources for Genealogical Research in the Indiana State Library*. Indianapolis: Genealogical Section, Indiana Historical Society, 1984. (FHL book 977.2 D23mc; computer number 433896.) This is a guide to Indiana state and county sources. It lists specific books and microfilmed records for the state and each county. Books are about vital, church, probate, land, cemetery, census, court, and tax records.

Miller, Carolynne L. *Aids for Genealogical Searching in Indiana: A Bibliography*. Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1970. (FHL book 977.2 D23m; computer number 66492.) This book has bibliographies of published sources for the state and each county. Topics include histories, probate, vital, and land records.

Newhard, Malinda E. E. *A Guide to Genealogical Records in Indiana*. Harlan, Ind.: M. Newhard, 1979. (FHL book 977.2 D27n; computer number 36764.) This gives information about major sources and has lists of local libraries and genealogical and historical societies.

Robinson, Mona. *Who's Your Hoosier Ancestor?: Genealogy For Beginners*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1992. (FHL book 977.2 D27r; computer number 668381.) This book contains chapters about the

Indians of Indiana, migration trails, church records, and most of the other types of records.

Schweitzer, George K. *Indiana Genealogical Research*. Knoxville, Tenn.: G. K. Schweitzer, 1996. (FHL book 977.2 D27s; computer number 791310.) This has information about sources at both state and county levels. It explains the types of records at the state and county levels, and where they are located.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to:

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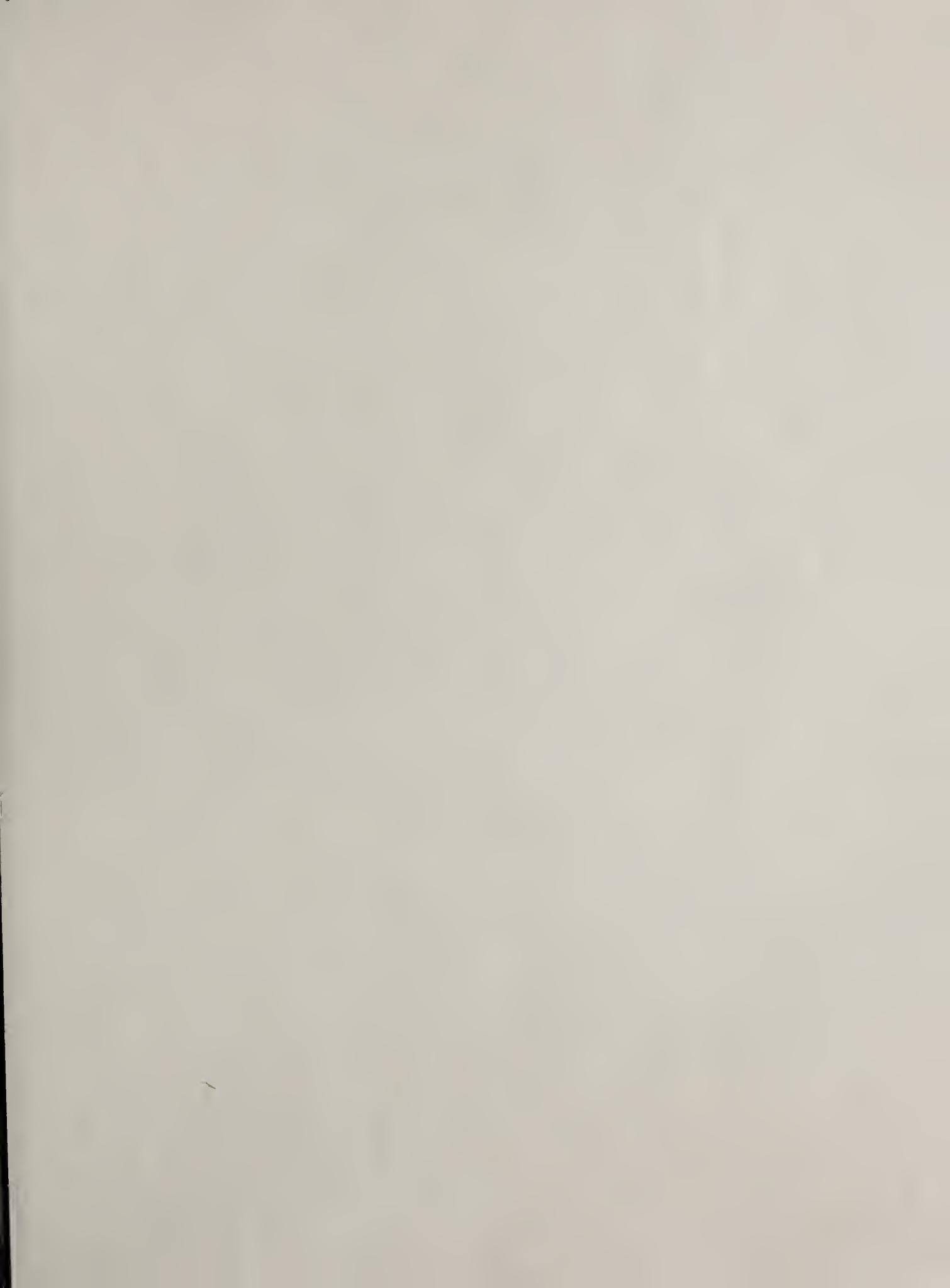
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